



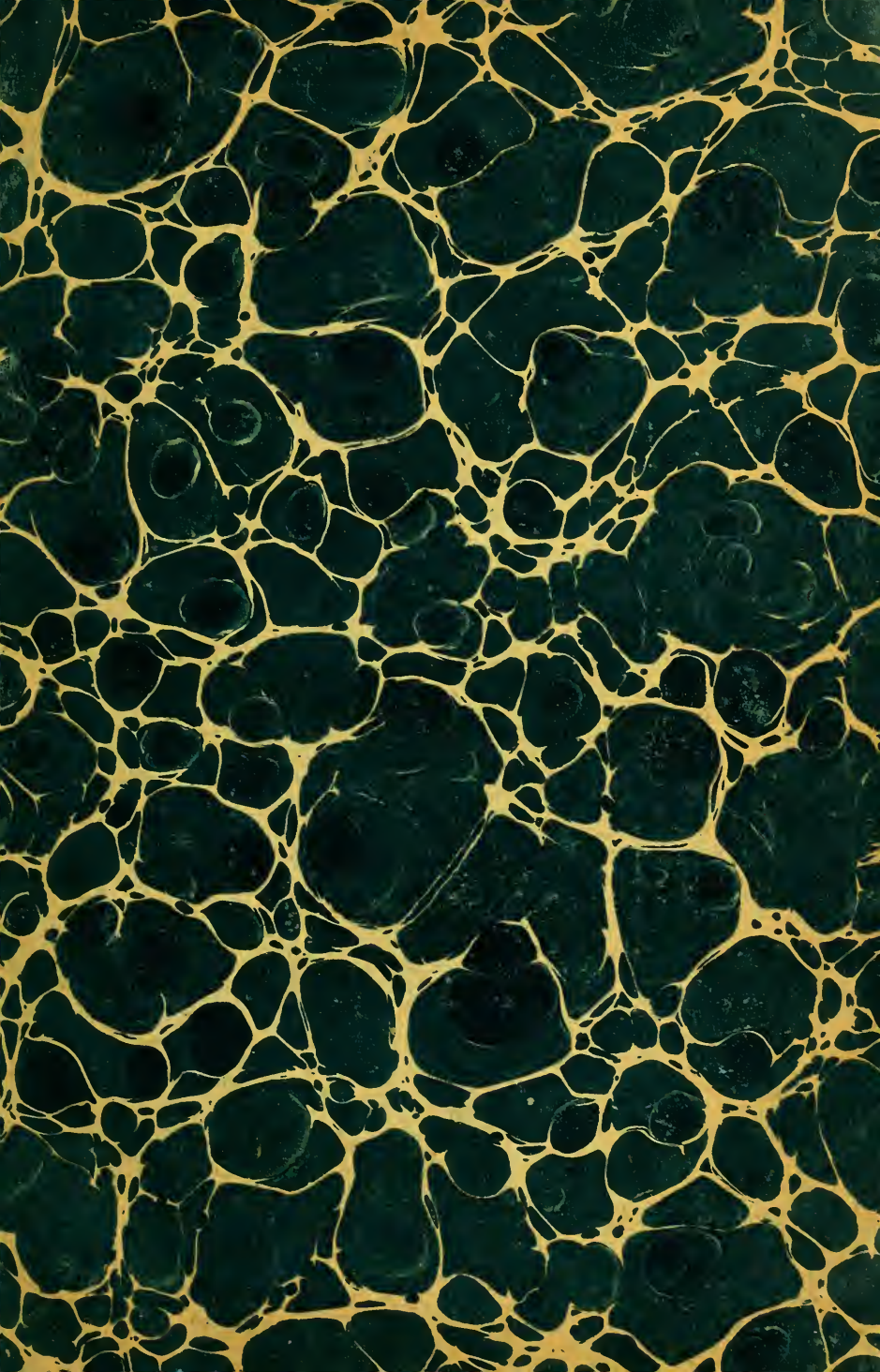
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FIFTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 19 and 20, 1875.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1875.

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1875.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

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| <p>1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.</p> <p>1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N Y.</p> <p>1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.</p> <p>1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.</p> <p>1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.</p> <p>1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.</p> <p>1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.</p> <p>1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.</p> <p>1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga.</p> <p>1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.</p> <p>1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.</p> <p>1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.</p> <p>1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa.</p> <p>1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.</p> <p>1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.</p> <p>1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.</p> <p>1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.</p> <p>1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky.</p> <p>1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.</p> <p>1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.</p> | <p>1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J.</p> <p>1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.</p> <p>1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.</p> <p>1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Isla'd.</p> <p>1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.</p> <p>1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.</p> <p>1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.</p> <p>1869. Rev. S. Irehæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.</p> <p>1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL.D., N. Y.</p> <p>1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.</p> <p>1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.</p> <p>1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va.</p> <p>1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.</p> <p>1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.</p> <p>1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J.</p> <p>1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O.</p> <p>1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.</p> <p>1874. Eli K. Price, Esq., Pennsylvania.</p> <p>1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.</p> <p>1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.</p> <p>1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.</p> <p>1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., Pa.</p> <p>1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.</p> |
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The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. Hon. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS..... <i>Conn.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq..... <i>Ind.</i>
1840. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1845. Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..... <i>Ind.</i>
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1869. Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., LL. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENAEUS PRIME, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. Hon. ALBERT FEARING..... <i>Mass.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. CHARLES B. NEW, M. D..... <i>Miss.</i>	1871. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Ezekiel P. Walton, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 19, 1875.

OBITUARY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY records with a deep sense of its loss, but with submission to the perfect and mysterious wisdom of Providence, the death during the past year of five Vice Presidents and of two Life Directors, and also of several distinguished friends and benefactors of the cause and of Africa.

THE REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., of New York, who died on the 18th of May, was one of our earliest and most zealous supporters, and since January, 1862, a Vice President of the Society. He was a man of learning and of power, a model of the virtues that adorn the Christian and the Minister, wielding an influence for good that is the fruit of years of unblemished repute and constant well-doing; and closing a long and honored life of usefulness to enjoy, it is believed, the rewards of fidelity to the great Author of all benevolent designs.

In the decease of the Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, which took place on the 23d of August, the cause of African Colonization lost an efficient friend and an eloquent advocate. Imbibing from early youth the sentiments of his eminent father, the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, in reference to our principles and aims, he was ever ready to set forth, in terse yet fluent language, the claims of this organization to the confidence and aid of all classes. While a member of the Senate of New Jersey, he took an active part in securing the passage of a law granting one thousand dollars a year, for five years, to the New Jersey Colonization Society, for the pass-

age and settlement of emigrants in Liberia. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1869.

The Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., of Ohio, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who departed this life on the 2d of September, was a veteran soldier of the Cross, and a Christian whose simple piety and great experience gave weight to his opinions. He had been a Vice President of the Society since 1864.

Few men have lived and died in connection with our organization more entitled to a grateful and affectionate remembrance than the Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of New Jersey, who, on the 8th of December, was gathered as a shock of corn, fully ripe, into the Heavenly garner. He was elected a Vice President of the Society in 1871. Of genial manners and stainless integrity, he acted his part nobly and well; and many hearts have felt sorely the void that has been made by his removal from earth.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Georgia, was another Vice President, elected in 1838, of whom intelligence is just received that he has been called to his final rest. The character he sustained in the church and community was without a blemish. A superior judgment, ripened under the culture of a protracted and wide experience, was united with a meekness, gentleness, and simplicity, which could not fail to win the confidence and affection of all who knew him. This cause was always dear to his heart, and in his life and in his will he has been a liberal benefactor to the Society.

In the death of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D., which occurred on the 24th March, we lost one of our brightest lights and most venerated guides. Receiving a liberal education, he passed from the bar to the pulpit, then to the editorial charge of the "Vermont Chronicle," and the "Boston Recorder," and, since May, 1842, when he was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, until his decease, to the promotion of the great interests of our enterprise. From 1844 to 1871, both years inclusive, he was in attendance on the meetings of the Board of Directors of this Society, except on three occasions only, and then he was prevented by causes beyond his control—appearing first as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Auxiliary, and since December, 1858, as a Life Director. He prepared the "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society," published in 1867, enriching it with an elaborate and instructive paper on the rise and progress of the movement.

He was also active in the formation of "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," of which he was chosen Secretary at their first meeting, January 15, 1851. To his wise counsel and judicious energy in this connection are largely due the founding and opening of Liberia College—the first College in Africa. Dr. Tracy ever evinced a pure spirit, magnanimous temper, sterling integrity, strong grasp, and clear views. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, and was untiring and self sacrificing. His name will never die in the recollections of the generations of Liberia.

The Society mourns also the death of EX-PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE, for twenty-two years one of its cherished Life Directors, and who commanded the respect of the nation for the purity of his character and the eminent services which he rendered to his country; of the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., a life-long worker in this and other organizations for the promotion of Christian truth and the alleviation of human woe; and of the Right Rev. JOHN PAYNE, D. D., for thirty-three years a faithful standard-bearer in the missionary work in Liberia.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1874, was \$233.49. The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been: From donations, \$7,758.42; from legacies, \$1,237.85; and from all other sources—including a loan of, \$5,500—\$11,253.01; making the resources of the year \$20,482.77. Of this sum \$19,800.25 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$682.52.

The receipts have been less by \$20,352.94 than in the previous year, caused largely by the decreased income from legacies and by the continued financial depression. Our straightened monetary condition occurs at a time when duty and every indication calls for advancement on every hand. We can only make known the exigency to the patrons of the cause, and await their signal, by word and deed, that the work "go forward."

ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

The barque "Jasper," which was announced in our last Report to have sailed with a company of emigrants, arrived at Monrovia, after a pleasant passage of forty-four days. One of the emigrants by her, the Rev. Peter Wright, was received into membership by the Liberia

Conference of the Methodist E. Church, at its regular session in January, and appointed to Arthington.

The annual expedition of the Society was dispatched in the barque "Thomas Pope," which sailed from New York, on Saturday, October 31. It consisted of twenty-seven persons, of whom twenty-two were from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, two from Tennessee, and one from Pennsylvania. Two were less than two years of age, nine were between two and twenty-one, and sixteen were twenty-one years old and upwards. Ten were reported as communicants in good standing in Methodist and Baptist churches. Of the adult males, five were farmers, and one each a blacksmith, shingle-maker, carpenter and common-school teacher. Twenty-two are to settle at Brewerville, three at Arthington, and two at Edina. This is a much smaller number than had applied to go and we desired to send, but we had not the means to pay their expenses.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-four years. Those sent in 1874 make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand and eighty-seven, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand and seventy-five, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two re-captured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

This sending of emigrants to Liberia is objected to for one or more of the following reasons, viz: 1. The colored people are needed here for their labor, their votes, and their own improvement by association with those of superior culture. 2. Their interest will be better subserved in America than in Africa.

Granting that the labor and votes of the colored people may be usefully employed in this country, and admitting that proper association with the more educated whites would be of benefit to them, yet it is claimed that the few comparatively taken to Africa by the Society, even if the hundreds were increased to as many thousands, may bestow their labor and suffrages there to far more advantage for the benefit of that continent and the race than they could by remaining here. As to their own improvement, the history of those who have removed to Liberia furnishes many bright examples of intellectual and moral advancement.

The second objection is equally disproved by the facts in the case. Such is the fertility of that country, and such its salubrity for the colored people, that if those who go do not succeed as to material prosperity, and succeed upon a somewhat large scale, it is their own fault. Many who have gone to Liberia have risen to affluence, and the great majority of them are in better circumstances than the mass of their brethren in the United States.

But the important fact is in the increasing strength this emigration must give to Liberia, for all who go are to some extent imbued with the spirit of American civilization, and among them are not a few who are educated and capable of taking an active part in any pursuit. The Society sends Christian families and even organized churches with their pastors, who, soon established on the ground, can sustain themselves. Through their influence, churches, school-houses, and dwellings for homes are made to rise in the midst of the benighted heathen tribes, and the natives become civilized and Christianized.

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Large numbers of the people of color continue to make inquiry touching the condition and prospects of Liberia, and to prefer applications for passage to that Republic. Their governing motives and expectations are given in the following voluntary and spontaneous letters written by themselves, and received at the Society's office within the last two months, viz:

“PLYMOUTH, N. C., *November 7, 1874.*

“I am still strong in my determination to go to Liberia. I am trying to get ready to leave November 1, 1875. God being our helper, myself and family will go then. There are a good many of my church members wanting to go with me. I feel that I might do a little good among my people there. We have not money to pay our way.

ANDREW CARTWRIGHT.”

“NEW ORLEANS, *November 23, 1874.*

“I have long wanted to go to Liberia. We are five in family. We have good health. I know how to work. I have been preaching since 1853, and have had some experience as a teacher in the public schools of this State. I think I could do much to aid in civilizing and Christianizing our race in that part of the world. I have the names of several families wanting to go. I own one hundred and

sixty acres of land in this State, but a black man cannot get anything for his property if it is known that he intends to leave here.

CHARLES W. BRYANT."

"GREENVILLE, ALA., *November 30, 1874.*

"There are some twenty to thirty families, making from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, in this place and vicinity, who desire to embark for Liberia by the first opportunity. Some of them own a little property, but such is the financial condition of this region, they are not likely to get anything for it; and besides that the whites are so much opposed to the colored people going to Liberia that it is very hard for them to get away at all.

HENRY RUSSELL."

"HOMER, LA., *December 4, 1874.*

"The influence of African Colonization is at last being deeply felt here by the people of color, and I am glad to tell you that myself and many of my friends are expecting to remove to Liberia. I think it proper to give you a list of a few of their names, viz: Rev. Stokes Steele, an able minister, who would be a blessing to Africa; Mr. Arthur Daniels, a school teacher; myself, also a school teacher; my brother, a farmer; and many others with their families. All of those whose names I have mentioned are out of debt, and are members of the Methodist E. Church. They will be able to pay their expenses to the port of embarkation, and some to assist themselves from that place.

GEORGE LEWIS."

"COLUMBUS, MISS., *December 5, 1874.*

"I am directed to communicate with such Societies as I am aware of for the purpose of eliciting information concerning emigration to foreign lands. I respectfully address this letter to you for such information as may be in your possession relative to Liberia. It is represented that four hundred families of color, most of whom are freeholders, are anxious to remove to some other country. Some correspondence has been had with an Association whose object is to encourage emigration to Mexico; but they wish information from other sources, so that they may select the most inviting field.

M. W. MOORE."

"SPARTA, ALA., *December 21, 1874.*

"It is reported that the American Colonization Society expects to take a company of colored people from Alabama to Liberia, in

May, 1875. If it is true, you will please let me know, for there is a vast number in this vicinity that wish to go. Please write immediately, and give me full particulars in regard to when and where your ship will start from, and as to what way those desiring to go should be prepared for travelling.

L. D. CUNNINGHAM."

"EVERGREEN, ALA., December 29, 1874.

"I have fully made up my mind to go to Liberia, with the aid of the Colonization Society. I am teaching an intermediate school in this county. I hear a great many saying they want to go there. But we do not know how or when to start. I have a wife and two children, aged eleven and five. I am a member of the Baptist Church. I think that next fall will best suit us to start, and many are making preparations to farm the coming year until then.

ANTHONY R. DAVISON."

To the foregoing it seems proper to add a brief extract from an address to the colored people of Georgia, by the Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., a prominent and influential divine in the African Methodist E. Church, dated Savannah, November 28, 1874, as follows:

"There is no more doubt in my mind that we have ultimately to return to Africa than there is of the existence of a God; and the sooner we begin to recognize that fact and prepare for it, the better it will be for us as a people. We there have a country unsurpassed in productive and mineral resources, and we have some two hundred millions of our kindred there in moral and spiritual blindness. The four millions of us in this country are at school, learning the doctrines of Christianity and the elements of civil government. And as soon as we are educated sufficiently to assume control of our vast ancestral domain, we will hear the voice of a mysterious Providence, saying, '*Return to the land of your Fathers.*'"

LIBERIA.

Advices from Liberia give evidence of sure progress and increased activity. President Roberts, in his late Annual Message, remarks:—"We have great reason for renewed expression of devout gratitude to the giver of all good for His benign protection through the vicissitudes of another year. Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continued favor of Him under whose auspices it has gradually progressed from its earliest infancy. We are happily blessed with

domestic tranquility and all the elements of national prosperity. A kind Providence has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us at peace with our aboriginal neighbors, and preserved us in the quiet possession of civil and religious liberty. The agricultural development of the country is progressing encouragingly; and the public credit has attained a confidence particularly gratifying. In a word, a gracious Providence has crowned the year with His goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than those of improving, for our own happiness, the blessings bestowed by His hands."

"The law giving a premium on the planting of coffee trees," says the *Era* of Monrovia, "has been highly beneficial to the country and to the farmers. It certainly has acted as a powerful stimulus to industry and profit. A correspondent writes, upon good authority, that 98,000 trees have been reported to the Government as planted during last year. We think we are safe in estimating that 25,000 more trees have been planted and not reported, because many persons have lots which do not reach the maximum number (three thousand) subject to a premium under the law."

The *Era* also states that "the new and splendid bark 'Liberia,' belonging to the firm of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, of New York, cleared from Monrovia, having a cargo purchased on the Liberian Coast, except 80,000 pounds of ginger, obtained at Sierra Leone. It consisted mainly of 90 tons of cam-wood, 10,000 gallons of palm-oil, 100,000 pounds of ginger, 500 pounds of ivory, and 54,000 pounds of coffee. She had likewise, in part as freight, 105 casks of sugar from Jesse Sharp, 24 casks from R. H. Jackson, 15 casks from S. J. Campbell, and 19 casks from Augustus Washington, the weight of which may be set down at 100,000 pounds net."

The 105 casks mentioned from Jesse Sharp, which are about half of his annual crop of sugar, brought in New York \$6,101, yielding him, after paying \$1,356 for duty, freight and insurance, a clear profit of \$1,072.

President Roberts, in the message already quoted from, states: "I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature of the purchase of a small vessel in England, for the use of the Government in maintaining regular communication between the several counties of the Republic, for protecting the revenue, and for enforcing the laws regulating trade and intercourse along our Coast. She is new, seventy-

nine tons burthen, and well adapted to the service for which she is designed."

The British Government kindly provided this vessel, the "Emmy," with a suitable armament to complete her efficiency, and she has arrived out and gone into commission.

Measures have been taken by the Legislature to insure a successful representation of Liberia at the proposed Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Seven thousand dollars has been appropriated for the purpose; and Edward S. Morris, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner to receive exhibits in the United States and to arrange for their display.

"*The Liberia Sunday-School Advocate*" is a monthly paper started at Monrovia, by several citizens likely to make it a power for good throughout West Africa.

Accessions to a number of Churches are reported. November 5, was generally observed as "Thanksgiving Day" in Liberia.

A manifest improvement is stated in the condition of the schools and the general wish of the people, Americo-Liberian and Native, for the acquisition of knowledge. The schools of this Society at Brewerville and Arthington, supported from the income of the Graham Legacy, are reported to comprise three "diligent teachers and 97 pupils," and the latter to be "making a decided advance in learning."

THE REGIONS BEYOND.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts was inaugurated President of Liberia for his sixth term of two years each, January 5, 1874. In his address on the occasion, he refers to numerous facts of encouragement to himself and the friends of Africa, greatly to his credit as a Christian statesman and ruler. Touching the duty of the Republic to promote the moral and religious interests of the natives, he observes:—

"These people are absolutely to be drawn within the social and political arena of our country—in a word, they are to be properly educated and trained for usefulness as efficient co-workers in the construction of the political fabric now being erected on these shores.
* * * A few days ago, I received an interesting letter from a converted chieftain in Grand Bassa, Prince New Joe West, in which he remarks: "I can say with a clear heart that God has changed my hand, that is, from engaging in war, and all my desire now is to serve Him, and to teach my people to do so to the best of my knowledge.

I am perfectly satisfied, and well do I know that God has changed my heart, and I am now, to the best of my ability, preaching Christ to my people."

A deep and wide-spreading desire among the Liberians to open up the country east of the Republic, and to promote the education of the natives, found expression in the enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives, at its last session, "Providing for the appointment of Commissioners, and for extending the boundaries of Liberia at least two hundred miles from the seaboard."

This law provides for a Commissioner and an assistant from each of the four counties on the Coast, namely, Montserrado, Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland, who are to be attended by six baggage-carriers, and to have a sufficient outfit of every kind. Each Commissioner is to proceed in the rear of his county, until the boundary of the Republic is reached. At this point they are to begin to divulge to the natives their errand, namely, the making of treaties with the chieftains to open and keep open highways extending two hundred miles from the Coast, to be travelled without interruption by all persons, for which each chief shall receive from the Republic an annual stipend of fifty dollars. They are also to explain to these native chiefs what articles are most marketable in Liberia: namely, palm-oil, cam-wood, ivory, raw cotton, gum, pepper, dried coffee in the hull, cattle, hides and skins of every description, rice, ground-nuts, and gold, together with all such articles as may be pressed into general use.

These Commissioners are also required to use diligent efforts to make and ratify peace between tribes that may be in a belligerent attitude toward each other. They are to propose an alliance with any of these chieftains, with the privilege of ceding their lands to the Republic, never to be alienated. They are to closely note the physical geography of the country, its temperature, lakes, rivers, mountains &c. They are also to submit to the chiefs the importance of education, and are authorized to agree to pay one-fourth of a teacher's salary for each tribe, if the tribe will pay the other three-fourths, the same not to exceed three hundred dollars per annum. The law further provides for the residence, among each of the tribes to whom roads are so opened, of a Commissioner, who shall, with the consent of the chiefs, guide and stimulate industry, education, and civilization; and it finally provides for the sitting of a representative of each tribe in the Leg-

islature of Liberia, to advise and counsel in all matters respecting their several localities.

Should the provisions of this law be wisely and fully carried out, these opened routes will be avenues for great wealth to flow from the hidden sources of the interior to the Coast, and avenues equally broad for civilization and the Gospel to travel to the nobler tribes of the interior. At the distance of two hundred miles they will have reached the Kong Mountains, and that purer air and more salubrious region of which travellers have so often glowingly spoken.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the celebrated explorer of Musardu, with an assistant, has been commissioned and sent out under the provisions of this act.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States gave its countenance and assistance, and encouraged in every way, the founding of Liberia. Leading statesmen, such as Monroe, Madison, Marshall, Mercer, Frelinghuysen, Clay, Webster and Lincoln, favored it with their wise counsels and their able advocacy. Since the Independence of Liberia, in 1847, the Governments of Great Britain and France have presented it with vessels of war and military arms and equipments, in order to aid it in the grand work of protecting and developing legitimate commerce, and in promoting civilization on the West Coast of Africa.

Liberia has hoped that the United States Government would not be indifferent to her mission and wants, and that all the moral succor it could render, and all the material support which would be justified by law, would be given her.

The relations of Liberia with the United States are peculiar. They are not of a mere commercial and conventional character. The citizens of that Republic are Americans by birth and training. They are representatives on that vast continent of the ecclesiastical and political institutions of the United States. Liberia has received and taken care of nearly six thousand recaptured Africans, and thus greatly aided the American Government in executing its obligations for the suppression of the slave trade. What more natural than that the daughter Republic should look to its powerful and wealthy parent for assistance, and that it should be given?

Within the past few months there has been witnessed the effort,

almost successful, of an interior African chief to drive an English Colony into the sea. A leading English journal says that, but for the arms of precision and superior military discipline possessed by the British troops, they never could have reached and taken Coomassie. Cape Coast will have to be kept up at great expense. It is understood also that the native tribes on the east of Sierra Leone, who still claim the Peninsula, are only awaiting the withdrawal of the English troops to open hostilities against that settlement.

Liberia, on the other hand, without the patronage of foreign Governments, and with an aboriginal population of over half a million, has been able to keep order, command respect, and promote commercial intercourse.

But the work is increasing upon the Liberians. As they advance inland, where they are coming into contact with untold numbers of their aboriginal brethren, and entering regions whose boundless resources are to be developed, they feel themselves unable fully to cope with the great undertaking. A burden is pressing itself upon them which will tax to the utmost all their energies.

In view of these circumstances, it might well be suggested :

1. That as Liberia is a creation of the American Colonization Society all the products of Liberia be admitted into the United States free of duty.
2. That the Government of the United States authorize and have executed a thorough exploration of the country east of Liberia, especially with a view to the opening of roads and location of settlements.
3. That the Government of the United States establish or subsidize a line of mail steamships to ply monthly between this country and Liberia. England already has two such lines, affording weekly communication to Liberia and the Coast of Africa, its purpose being to secure and maintain the ascendancy in the African trade—an interest that Americans seem to consider as of but little consequence.

These agencies would be of advantage in opening a new field for American capital and enterprise, and would increase American manufactures and commerce.

AFRICA'S REDEMPTION.

It may properly be asked, what are Americans, as philanthropists and Christians, doing for the elevation and salvation of degraded Africa? Commerce and science have taken the lead of Christianity in opening portions of that Continent, filled with people, interesting

in many respects, but in deep moral debasement, and inciting to immediate civilizing and evangelistic efforts.

Vast districts east of Liberia are found to be rich in mineral resources, while fertile and liberally-watered highlands are capable of sustaining an immense population. The climate is reported as healthy and delightful. In these high and salubrious regions it seems very desirable and important that missions and settlements should be established with as little delay as possible. Does it not appear that God, in His providence, has preserved Liberia with a view to her people carrying the blessings of gospel civilization to the "regions beyond?" What base of operations more suitable from which recruits, trained and furnished, should start on their march inland to do service for the Master?

The cry—"Come over and help us"—has reached the hearts of many of the intelligent and pious people of color of the United States, and some of the number have voluntarily expressed a willingness and readiness to proceed to Liberia, as the heralds of Africa's elevation and redemption.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has undertaken a work to be measured not by years, but by generations—a work which has outlasted the lives of its founders, earliest friends, and its older officers, and which will be imperishable.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	<i>Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1874.</i>		Cr.
Received Donations and Collections	£7,756 42	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$3,447 65
“ Legacies	1,237 85	“ Interest on Loans	755 71
“ Interest on Investments	2,291 98	“ For Education in Liberia	150 00
“ Rents of Colonization Building	2,144 42	“ Taxes, In Prince and Repairs of Colonization Building	2728 43
“ Subscriptions to “The African Repository”	185 61	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository”	1,910 56
“ For Education in Liberia	1,131 00	“ Salary of Cor. Sec., Printing Report and Address, Stationery, Postages, &c.	35730 62
“ Borrowed	5,500 00	“ Salaries of Gen. Sec. and Agent, Travelling Expenses, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c.	6,077 28
Balance on hand, January 1, 1874	20,249 28	“ Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1875	19,800 25
	233 49	Disbursement	682 52
		Total	\$20,482 77

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1874, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$682.52.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

ALFRED MEEHAN, }
J. W. CHICKERING, }
Committee.

MINUTES

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., of Newark, N. J. led in prayer.

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Report was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., of New York, and by Eli Jones, Esq., of Maine.

A letter of this date was presented from the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., expressing regret that injuries received yesterday in a fall upon the ice prevented his delivering an address at this time.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 20, 1875.*

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Almon Merwin and William V. Pettit, Esqs., and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

Mr. Merwin, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report nominating and recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the following named

persons as additional Vice Presidents of the Society, viz: Levi Keese, M. D., Massachusetts; Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., Pennsylvania; and Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., New Jersey.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and the nominations ratified, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

President.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Isla'd. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Eli K. Price, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the Third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M, in their Rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the Chair; and called upon the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., who led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Craven were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by Auxiliary Societies, and also the Directors for Life and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, viz:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Ezekiel P. Walton,* George W. Scott, Esq.* Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Edward Coles, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Welling, LD. D.

* Not in attendance.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the diminished income of the Colonization Society, a select Committee be appointed to examine the subject, and to report what changes and reductions, if any, can be advantageously made in conducting the operations of the Society hereafter.

Dr. Lindsly, Messrs. Merwin and Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Steele and Appleton, were appointed the Committee.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. John K. Converse, Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1874.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these Rooms to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Craven and Steele, were appointed the Committee.

Letters of apology for absence from the meeting were presented from Directors Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., January 5; Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., January 8; Daniel Price, Esq., January 16; and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., January 18; and from Delegate Alfred L. Taylor, Esq., January 18.

On motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1875.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the Chair; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Dr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally, recommending that the suggestions of the Annual Report touching the admittance of Liberian products into American ports free of duty, the exploration of the country east of Liberia, and the establishment of a line of steamers to ply monthly between the United States and Western Africa, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented their Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Converse, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report: That twenty-five years ago, the American Colonization Society had auxiliaries in nearly all the States in the Union. The rills and rivulets from these sources poured into our treasury, from 1849 to 1870, a yearly average of \$72,722, in connection with legacies; while for the same

period of twenty-one years, the average annual expenditures on all its officers and collecting agents was about \$8,000.

But at the close of the war, the current of sympathy was suddenly diverted from the cause of Colonization to what was deemed by many the more important work of assisting and educating the millions set free. All aid from Societies in the South ceased, and many of the auxiliaries in the East and West either disbanded or fell into a state of suspended animation. But there is no cause for despair. Our enterprize is of God. It is unquestionably His own chosen instrument for the redemption of Africa.

Your Committee recommend that an effort be made to organize efficient State or local auxiliaries wherever it is practicable.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented the following Report; which was read, and, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Agencies observe, with concern, that the Society's income during the past year from the vital source of donations and collections, with which Agency work has so much to do, has fallen to the small sum of \$7,758.42, and considerably below any previous year for some time. We are aware that the financial condition of the country must have had more or less to do with this result; but it is also true that the Agency force last year was smaller than usual. It is a well-recognized fact amongst managers of Societies that efficient agents are indispensable in raising money. We therefore concur in the resolution passed last January, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

The Committee deem it their duty to say that the result reached by the Executive Committee in their comparison of Agency work done on a salary and a percentage, proves their wisdom in adopting the latter principle, in part or whole, and we advise its continuance.

Mr. Merwin, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, have performed that duty, and find a corresponding voucher for each charge made on the books, with perfect order and correctness in all the accounts.

Rev. Dr. Craven, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom were referred so much of the Annual Report and of the Statement of the Executive Committee as pertain to that subject, respectfully report, as follows:

Whilst your Committee recognize the fact that Colonization is not at the present time popular with the great mass of the intelligent portion of our colored fellow-citizen,

it is believed that we are on the eve of a great change in this respect. The first effect of the accord of full citizenship to the colored race, was to depress, in their estimation, the cause we represent. They naturally look forward to an era of social equality in the land of their birth. When it becomes apparent, as it must, that such equality cannot be attained unto, the more enterprising and better educated of the race will seek in Liberia release from a condition of persistent social inferiority. Of this, we have already gratifying indications in the expresse desire of many to remove to the land of their ancestors. In this connection, we call especial attention to the proposal of thirty-six families in Greenville, Alabama, consisting of 141 persons, pledging themselves to pay \$2,600 of the expenses of their emigration.

Your Committee believe that in this crisis of depression it is the duty of the Society to preserve its organization, and to press forward with such energy as is possible, in the expectation that there is before us a period of successful and beneficial effort for the colored race in this country and for Africa, of which our success in the past was but the germ.

As to the subject presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, of a payment by the emigrants of a portion of their expense, your Committee recommend the approval of their action. We further recommend, however, that so far as practicable, the requirement of the payment of at least a portion of the expense be the rule of the Society, and that gratuitous transportation be the exception, to be accorded only after careful investigation of the facts. At the same time it should be distinctly understood, that no person physically, mentally, or morally fit to be an emigrant shall be refused aid because of inability to meet the expense.

Your Committee further remark, that they feel it to be important that there should be a careful inspection of those who request aid in whole or in part from the Society. Aged and infirm persons ought not to be carried out at its expense. We recognize the fact that when families are emigrating, it is sometimes proper, in order that the ties of nature be not sundered, that such persons be included. In all such cases, however, the expense must be borne by the persons themselves, or those personally interested in them.

We respectfully submit the following resolutions for adoption :

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in reference to the transportation of emigrants be approved.

Resolved, That so far as practicable emigrants be required to pay at least a portion of the expense of their transportation; the Executive Committee, however, being empowered, in individual cases, when to them it may seem expedient, to defray the entire expense.

Resolved, That there shall be a careful inspection, by an officer appointed for the purpose, of all persons who apply for entire or partial aid; and that such aid shall not be granted to any who by reason of age or infirmity (other than youth) appear to be unfit to become useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Education, in view of the report presented last year, whose suggestions are still before the Executive Committee for consideration, merely call attention to leading facts which seem to impose on the Society the duty of aiding the Liberian Republic to the extent of their authority and ability in the work of education. The history of all successful colonization is, as that of our own land indicates, that education alone can prepare colonists to accomplish their mission. In all colonies, moreover, the means of higher education have been furnished in the main from the mother country, either by public grants or by private munificence. From the origin of Liberia, this necessity has been recognized. The very object of this Society, implied in its name and stated design, has from the first led to an appropriation of funds for the support of teachers. Since its independence, private munificence has furnished a college building and other facilities for education, and the Republic has given its first Chief Executive as the head of the College, and has provided professors whose wise forecast has included in its curriculum the Arabic, the learned language of Africa, and linked itself to the sympathies of the Liberian people, while co-operating in every effort to advance popular education in the public and mission schools.

Two reasons now conspire to direct the attention of this Society to this part of their work. In our country, the thought of the whole American people has centered upon higher education as the demand worthy the grateful offerings of their Centennary Memorial Funds. Again, the tried patrons of the Colonization Society are directing their thoughts more and more to the education of the colored people, whether in this country or in the land of their ancestry, as the great hope of the African race in the rivalry which now inspires men of all nations for progress in material and intellectual civilization. It seems therefore appropriate, as it is constitutionally within their province, that this Society give increased attention to this part of their trust.

Since, now, it is the common impression of the Liberian Government and the Directors of this Society that co-operation between the missionary Societies and the authorities of the Republic, in educational effort, is desirable, your Committee but repeat the suggestion of their last year's report, that the Executive Committee of this Society may with propriety proffer their friendly offices in securing this end.

President Latrobe, Chairman of the Committee appointed January 22, 1873, to procure a Portrait of the late Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, to be placed in the rooms of the Society, stated the progress made, and the Committee was continued.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Committee on changes and reductions in conducting the operations of the Society, presented and read a report, recommending in salaries and other items a reduction of some \$5,000 in the aggregate; which report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, and recommended the re-election of the following, viz:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—REV. JOHN OLCUTT, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. — Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and to Eli Jones, Esq., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for deposit in the archives of the Society.

Resolved, That our thanks be given the Pastor and the Session and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the question of holding an annual or other meetings elsewhere than in Washington be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms on the third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes of the session of to-day were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Converse, and then adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1834.....	127	1848.....	441	1862.....	65
1821.....	33	1835.....	146	1849.....	422	1863.....	26
1822.....	37	1836.....	234	1850.....	405	1864.....	21
1823.....	65	1837.....	138	1851.....	676	1865.....	527
1824.....	103	1838.....	109	1852.....	630	1866.....	621
1825.....	66	1839.....	47	1853.....	783	1867.....	633
1826.....	182	1840.....	115	1854.....	553	1868.....	453
1827.....	222	1841.....	85	1855.....	207	1869.....	160
1828.....	163	1842.....	248	1856.....	538	1870.....	196
1829.....	205	1843.....	85	1857.....	370	1871.....	247
1830.....	259	1844.....	170	1858.....	167	1872.....	150
1831.....	421	1845.....	187	1859.....	248	1873.....	73
1832.....	796	1846.....	89	1860.....	316	1874.....	27
1833.....	270	1847.....	51	1861.....	55		
Total.....							13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....							1,227
Total.....							15,075

NOTE. — The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

	No.		No.		No.
Massachusetts.....	63	North Carolina	1,715	Indiana.....	83
Rhode Island.....	36	South Carolina.....	1,232	Illinois.....	65
Connecticut.....	37	Georgia	2,164	Missouri	83
New York.....	295	Florida.....	11	Michigan.....	1
New Jersey.....	77	Alabama.....	156	Iowa.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	370	Mississippi.....	593	Wisconsin.....	7
Delaware.....	9	Louisiana.....	309	Texas.....	17
Maryland.....	581	Tennessee.....	992	Indian Territory.....	9
District of Columbia.....	110	Kentucky	677	Barbados	346
Virginia.....	3,739	Ohio.....	56		
Total.....					13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....					
					1,227
Total.....					15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 23,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society :

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1839.....	\$51,498 36	1857.....	\$97,384 84
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1840.....	56,985 62	1858.....	61,820 19
1823.....	4,758 22	1841.....	42,443 68	1859.....	160,303 23
1824.....	4,379 89	1842.....	32,898 88	1860.....	104,546 92
1825.....	10,125 85	1843.....	36,093 94	1861.....	75,470 74
1826.....	14,779 24	1844.....	33,640 39	1862.....	46,208 46
1827.....	13,294 94	1845.....	56,458 60	1863.....	50,900 36
1828.....	13,458 17	1846.....	39,900 03	1864.....	79,454 70
1829.....	20,295 61	1847.....	29,472 84	1865.....	23,633 37
1830.....	26,683 41	1848.....	49,845 91	1866.....	59,375 14
1831.....	32,101 58	1849.....	50,332 84	1867.....	53,190 48
1832.....	43,065 08	1850.....	64,973 71	1868.....	49,959 52
1833.....	37,242 46	1851.....	97,443 77	1869.....	62,269 78
1834.....	22,984 30	1852.....	86,775 74	1870.....	28,372 32
1835.....	36,661 49	1853.....	82,458 25	1871.....	29,348 80
1836.....	33,096 88	1854.....	65,433 93	1872.....	33,337 22
1837.....	25,558 14	1855.....	55,276 89	1873.....	33,335 71
1838.....	10,947 41	1856.....	81,384 41	1874.....	14,749 28
Total.....					2,448,070 88
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....					
					399,759 33
The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....					
					95,640 00
The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....					
					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1875.....					
					\$2,865,470 21

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—Hon. JOHN H. B LATROBE.

General Secretary—Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, *Chairman,*

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

HON. JOHN B. KERR,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS,

HON. PETER PARKER,

JAMES C. WELLING, LL D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of
— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage to and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it should be made to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and Board of Directors,

January 18 and 19, 1876.

...

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1876.

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FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;
WITH THE
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OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
January 18 and 19, 1876.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1876.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL.D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M., D. N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS..... <i>Conn.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq..... <i>Ind.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..... <i>Ind.</i>
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1869. REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., LL. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING..... <i>Mass.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. CHARLES B. NEW, M. D..... <i>Miss.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1876.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Henry Lyon, M. D., Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Presented January 18, 1876.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is called upon to commence its Fifty-Ninth Annual Report, as it has done so frequently in past years, by recording the death of a number of Vice Presidents and Life Directors.

OBITUARY.

The Society has been bereaved in the decease of HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, who had shown himself deeply interested in the cause by numerous contributions, and especially by the gift, in 1840, of one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Life Director. He was also a Vice President since 1848. In him strict integrity and unbending firmness were made attractive by candor, meekness, charity, and a simplicity that knew no guile, and the light of an uninterrupted cheerfulness shed a charm over his protracted life.

HON. WILLARD HALL, of Delaware, had always been a steadfast friend and liberal supporter of the Society, and a Vice President since 1840. He was Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Delaware for forty-eight years, and discharged its high duties with signal intelligence and unquestioned purity. His voice, which was often heard from the platform in earnest advocacy of this enterprise, now mingles, it is believed, in the praises of those who celebrate its triumphs in the upper temple.

ROBERT HALE IVES, Esq., of Rhode Island, was elected a Vice President in 1862; but he had previously rendered the Society valuable service by his pecuniary gifts. He was a gentleman most highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his name will not soon pass from the memories, the hopes, and the loves he inspired.

Another faithful and liberal friend of Africa deceased, is Hon. ALBERT FEARING, of Massachusetts, a Life Director of this Society, so constituted by himself, in 1853. He was one of the originators and for twenty years President of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, and in addition to much personal labor and time devoted to the promotion of the interests of Liberia College, he gave five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for its library and twenty-five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the support of the College. In his life was exemplified the virtues which constitute the career of a good citizen and a Christian.

Liberia mourns the death of several prominent and useful citizens, among whom may be named Hon. AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, an emigrant from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1853, and a successful planter on the St. Paul's river and Senator in the National Legislature; and Rev. JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that Republic. Mr. Roberts was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1818, removed to the Colony with his widowed mother and family in 1829, entered the Liberia Conference in 1838, and was elected Bishop in 1866. He bore a high character for piety and as an administrator. The career of "Auntie Roberts'" three sons illustrates the elevating effect of our work. The oldest, Joseph, was the first colored Governor and the first President of the Republic, John rose to be a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Henry became an active and popular Physician at Monrovia.

FINANCIAL.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1875, was	\$682 52
The receipts during the succeeding twelve months have been—	
From donations	6,971 32
From legacies.....	1,042 88
For education in Liberia.....	2,655 25
And from other sources—including \$7,615.00 from sale of investments, and \$267.56 treasury overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1875.	12,878 29
Making the resources of the year.	<u>\$21,230 23</u>
The disbursements have been as follows:	
For passage and support of emigrants	\$1,409 00
For education in Liberia	2,708 50
For borrowed money (to send emigrants) returned	13,278 66
For other purposes.....	6,834 07
Total disbursements,	<u>\$24,230 23</u>

In view of the universal commercial embarrassments and depression of trade, some diminution was to be expected in our receipts by donations; but it is also evident that the interests of the Society have not met with that response which they merited. To carry on the work to a wider usefulness it is required that larger offerings be made.

EMIGRATION.

The last Report noticed the departure of the barque "Thomas Pope," on the 31st of October, with twenty-seven emigrants; and we now have the gratification to record their safe arrival at Monrovia on the 13th of December, and that not a death occurred on the voyage or up to the time of the latest intelligence of them.

There has been sent to Liberia since the last annual meeting twenty-three emigrants, as follows:

Mrs. Julia Lewis, of Kentucky, by the barque "Liberia," July 1—by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. She was accompanied by her brother, Rev. Melford D. Herndon, who returned to resume his labors among the Bassa tribe.

Dr. E. A. Z. Klien, an interesting and well-educated young man, embarked at New York, October 31, and at Liverpool, November 13, for Monrovia.

Our annual expedition was dispatched by the barque "Liberia" from New York, January 13, 1876. It consisted of Andrew Cartwright and family, (5,) of Elizabeth City, North Carolina; John Hardy and family, (5,) and Samuel Barker and family, (3,) of Plymouth, North Carolina; Charles W. Bryant and family, (6,) of New Orleans; James Harris, of Norfolk, Virginia; and Charles W. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Cartwright and Bryant are licensed ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and expect to enter the Liberia Annual Conference. Mr. Johnson has been a teacher. Several are industrious farmers who had tried the plan of cultivating land on shares, but now prefer to go to a country where each family receives twenty-five acres of fertile land in fee simple. This company are trustfully committed to Him who is "mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-five years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand one hundred and ten, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand

and ninety-eight, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia—making a grand total of twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Liberia needs men of faith and purpose, and especially those who in themselves illustrate what is possible for the race. There the incentives to industry and enterprise, its schools and College, and its social and religious privileges, offer to colored people the same attractions that bring annually hundreds of thousands of European emigrants to the United States.

That the industrious do well is shown in the following extract from a letter published in the *Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer*, from Mr. Solomon Hill, who removed with others from that county in 1871, at the expense of this Society.

"If a person will half work he can make a good living in Liberia. I raised, last year, rice, potatoes, and cassada, of which I had an abundance for my own use and a quantity for sale. I have made good corn here with no other work than the labor of planting. Of ginger, which is a staple product, I have this year planted fifty pounds. I have an orchard of 2,000 coffee trees. June Moore has 1,800 trees, Joe Watson 800, Scott Mason 1,000, and nearly all of our Colony are engaged in coffee-raising. Coffee is worth here 18 cents in gold, 20 cents in United States greenbacks, and 22 cents in Liberian currency, per pound. I am better satisfied than at any time since emancipation, and am worth more than ever before."

One of the most gifted divines of the Republic, in an address delivered on the occasion of the opening of "Planters' Hall," on the banks of the St. Paul's river, March 22 last, said:

"We have within our grasp every resource of nature and of population for the unlimited development and diversification of our industry—for the production not only of whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food for ourselves, but whatever may be demanded by a growing and profitable commerce; in a word, we have within our grasp all that is necessary in the way of natural facilities to make us a prosperous, cultivated, and independent people."

In an earnest appeal to the "Colored Baptists of the United States,"

by Gen. Beverly P. Yates, who has resided in Liberia since 1829, it is stated :

“Here is a great land, and here is a great race, to be elevated and saved. Come, then, to our help. You will not come as the Prodigal son, wasted, weary, and wretched, but, like the Israelites of old, laden with valuable and precious spoils. You are one in origin with us and with the benighted tribes in whose behalf we plead—one in interest and one in worldly destiny.”

APPLICATIONS.

Increasing numbers of colored people are turning their attention to Liberia, with a view of there finding a desirable home and a wider and more promising field for exertion and usefulness. Several thousand persons are at this time earnestly soliciting passage, and other thousands might be colonized during the current year, should the means be provided for the purpose.

From numerous spontaneous applications the following are selected as among the most recently received, viz :

“COLUMBUS, MISS., *November 18, 1875.*

“DEAR SIR : In writing you these few lines I feel much depressed in spirit. The mass of colored people in this vicinity have almost unanimously concluded to emigrate to Liberia. We appeal to you, now, for information and assistance. As a class we are poor and destitute of means. As we learn that the vessel is to go over next May, we would be glad if you could arrange it so some of us could leave at that time. No one but a colored man can realize the circumstances by which we, as a race, are surrounded. If you can do anything for us, if there is anything that can be done for us, do, for God’s sake, help us. We are here houseless, moneyless, friendless, and less everything else that pertains to happiness. Help us if you can.

Yours, &c., W. J. MITCHELL.”

“MOBILE, ALA., *November 27, 1875.*

“DEAR SIR : I wrote you a long time ago to say that a colored man named Stephen Cephas wished to emigrate to Liberia with a colony of forty persons. You replied to me that the funds of the American Colonization Society were not sufficient to warrant sending them at that time. You afterwards sent word that Mr. Cephas and family might go with a company of people who were to go in a short time.

Since that, his brother, William B. Cephas, has returned from Liberia, where he has been living the last seven years, and gives a favorable account of the country.

"I write now, at the request of these two brothers, to inform you of an enterprise which they propose to carry out, if practicable. They want to get a thousand men, picked men, of course, to go to an elevated farming country, about 300 miles N. N. E. from Monrovia. About fifty of the residents of that city are said to be willing to accompany such a party. Some of those wanting to go from here are property holders, and cannot, in the present state of things, sell their property except at a great sacrifice. They have, in Mobile, a Board of Managers and about 150 names pledged to raise \$25 each, and would be glad to get a passage to Liberia in the first vessel that sails in the next spring. These 150 are all industrious and enterprising men, mechanics, farmers, &c. Many of them have families. I have known these two brothers a long time, and, as far as I know, they have a reputation for truth and integrity. Stephen Cephas has been wanting to go to Africa ever since the "surrender;" and, after ten years' experience in this place, sees, every year, less of a future for the colored man—only a *nominal* freedom, *without* equal rights and privileges with the white man. Either of the brothers would like to correspond with you on the subject of the probable expense, and whether any aid can be had from the Society or from outside parties. They will do all they can for themselves."

LIBERIA.

Liberia continues to make fair progress in commercial, agricultural, political, and religious respects, and to deserve the kindly patronage of the country which was the birth-place of many of its inhabitants.

The late message of President Roberts states "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars." It also mentions the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and "the cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia."

The Legislature, during its last session, passed an act to incorporate the "St. Paul's River Steamboat and Tramway Company," the object of which is to establish and increase direct and regular intercourse

with the interior, and to develop and utilize, for purposes of commerce, the products which now partly find their way by means of an irregular and struggling traffic to various points of the Coast. The Company propose to build tramways at convenient distances, and to place steamboats on the St. Paul's river, in order to facilitate transportation and promote the civilization of a region of country which possesses untold resources.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the 'Treasury, under date of June 21, wrote: "Our agricultural operations were never better than now, especially in the cultivation of coffee, ginger, and arrowroot. The barque 'Liberia' took away, on her recent trip, a larger quantity of these products than was ever before exported in any one vessel from the Republic."

At the biennial election held on the first Monday in May, Hon. James S. Payne was elected President of the Republic for two years from January 1, 1876. Mr. Payne accompanied his parents, in 1829, from Richmond, Virginia, to the Colony, was educated there, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has already served one term in the Presidential office.

The Archibald Alexander High School has been reopened at Harrisburg, under the charge of Professor Edward W. Blyden, himself one of its graduates. It promises to become what it formerly was and what is still greatly needed, a manual-labor school of thorough training and truly Christian influence.

The *Missionary Advocate*, in reporting the proceedings of the Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session held in January, at Monrovia, remarks: "The reports from the Districts show encouraging results. During the year there has been an increase in full membership of 208 over the membership of last year, and to these are to be added an increase of 60 received on probation more than during last year; so that now the membership in full connection and on trial numbers 2,300. During the year the number of churches has increased from 24 to 33. The same advance is found, too, in the Sabbath-school work, and now 1,721 pupils are being instructed in Christian truth on the Sabbath day. Having had a pleasant and harmonious session, the brethren returned to their fields cheered with hope and believing that the hand of God was with them for good."

WAR WITH THE GREBOES.

It has ever been the desire of the Society and of Liberia to maintain peace with the native tribes by strict adherence to justice. Unfortunately, the "Grebo United Kingdom," embracing the Cape Palmas, Fishtown, Middletown, Rocktown, Graway, and Cavalla tribes, residing on or near the extreme southern territory of the Republic, have for some time questioned or denied the right of Liberia to the land which their fathers sold to the Maryland State Colonization Society, as fully set forth in deed signed and witnessed February 13, 1834.

Early in the year, the Greboes having assumed a threatening attitude, the Government commissioned President-elect Payne to investigate and adjust their alleged grievances; but one only of the dissatisfied kings met him, while the rest treated his request for a conference with contempt. Other efforts were made to prevent a resort to war, but without avail.

September 8, hostilities were commenced by the Greboes opening a brisk fire on Hoffman station; on the 10th, they attacked Philadelphia, the most interior settlement from Cape Palmas; on the 11th, they fired upon Jacksonville, and later in the day upon Harper; on the 12th, Philadelphia was assaulted by a much larger force than before; and on the 14th, Tubmantown was attacked. In all of these attacks but few persons were killed or wounded on either side, and the Americo-Liberian residents of the places named were in each instance victorious.

Acting President Gardner, by advice of the Cabinet and several prominent citizens, whose counsel was invited in the matter, made a call for 400 men from Montserrado county and 200 men each from Grand Bassa and Sinoe counties. These were promptly furnished; and armed and provisioned were dispatched and landed in Maryland county on or about the 14th of September.

The movements and operations of this force, under command of General Clayton, are thus succinctly given in a communication from Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, dated Cape Palmas, October 30:

"On Saturday, 9th inst., after some cannonading, the army took up the line of march towards the principal native town. They arrived there at night and bivouacked. Early in the morning they opened fire upon the enemy, and a severe conflict ensued; but after

three hours hard fighting they were compelled to retreat. They did not expect to find a strong barricade just at the point of attack. The enemy had considered the probability of an attack from this quarter, and so prepared to meet it. The position, too, proved to be most unfavorable. The army was crowded in a narrow passage, and, as a consequence, could not fight to advantage. It is also said that the guns which many of the soldiers used were inferior. God was very gracious in preserving the lives of the people. Although there were so many right abreast of the barricade, from behind which the enemy poured volleys of deadly fire, the loss on our side was only twelve killed, one missing, and about forty wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable."

Mr. Ferguson further states :

"After the battle, the men of Jacksonville thought best to remove their wives and children to a safer place ; and so, very imprudently, left their village unprotected. The natives discovered it, and made good use of their chance to destroy the place. Every house was reduced to ashes. This is the second village that we have lost. Philadelphia was voluntarily abandoned, and, in like manner, destroyed by the enemy.

"On Monday, the 11th inst., the natives, emboldened by their success on the previous day, attacked Tubmantown. They went in full force and seemed confident of victory ; but, as in every case where they have been the aggressors, they were made to beat a hasty retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded is said to be great. One of their leaders was killed. On our side only one man was slightly wounded.

"Of course, the Government must put down this rebellion whatever it may cost to do so. But the defeat shows the necessity of greater preparation. It is no insignificant foe that we have to contend with, and therefore the treasury as well as the brain of the country will be greatly taxed, perhaps as never before. The natives have been preparing for this war for several years. Their intercourse with foreigners has been extensive, and it has afforded them facilities for procuring guns and ammunition of superior quality. Many of them own and use the Snider rifle. They are, too, I regret to say, in a great measure, encouraged in their rebellion by unprincipled English traders, who, to avoid having to conform to our tariff law, would like to have us out of the way."

The latest advices received represent that Maryland county has been placed in charge of a Military Governor, and orders have been given to withdraw all but about 200 soldiers, who are to act strictly on the defensive.

To have yielded to the demands of the Greboes would have been the practical surrender of Maryland county, and the opening of the Republic to a succession of attacks from native tribes, all of whom might repudiate, as the Greboes endeavored to do, the sales of land made by their forefathers to the Colonization Society or to Liberia, after occupation and improvement for more than a generation.

The attention of the President and Cabinet having been invited to the condition of affairs and to the exposed state of American commerce in that quarter of the globe, orders were dispatched from this city, early in December, for the naval steamer "Alaska," twelve guns, forming a part of the European squadron, to proceed from the Mediterranean direct to Monrovia, and thence to Cape Palmas. It is understood that her commander has been instructed to remain at least ninety days on the Coast of Liberia for its succor and defense, the punishment of hostile natives, and the promotion and protection of legitimate trade. The friends of Africa will rejoice with the Society that the Government of the United States, in looking after the persons and lives of its citizens, and their property, has been mindful also of the interests of humanity. The favor thus shown will be gratefully appreciated by Liberia, which, it is safe to say, has suffered less from the hostility of the aborigines than did the early settlers of the American Colonies.

SURVEY OF AFRICA.

A letter has been received from Robert Arthington, Esq., an English Vice-President of this Society and a zealous friend of Africa, dated Leeds, April 14, proposing to "subscribe £500 towards a sum to be subscribed in America, at our request or instance, of a sufficient number of thousands of pounds, to justify the constitution of a Company and the formation of a Directorate of most carefully chosen men, in order to survey, in the most thorough and scientific manner, the country in Africa between the St. Paul's river of Liberia and the Joliba branch of the Niger, and to construct a railway thereon."

We trust that such a survey may be promptly undertaken and completed. Explorations are progressing into various parts of the Conti-

ment. Germany is operating along the Equatorial Coast; France is pushing inland from the Senegal; and England is examining the Nile basin. The Congress of the United States has money to spare for Polar expeditions, for watching solar eclipses and the transit of Venus, and for sounding the sea, but as yet it has not made an appropriation for the exploration of a Continent to which the American people are largely and peculiarly indebted.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

The American Nation will celebrate, this year, the one hundredth anniversary of its National Independence.

Among the leading events which have taken place during the present century there is none more illustrative of the spirit of American civilization than the organization of this Society and the establishment, under its auspices, of the Republic of Liberia.

Among the stirring activities of the present age and the numerous enterprises, political, social, and philanthropic, which have been inaugurated, the opening of the vast African Continent and the enlightenment of its millions of inhabitants stand pre-eminent.

If the material progress of Liberia in fifty years is not what some might have been led to expect, it must be remembered that the history of that young Republic has been singular and exceptional. It was a Colony founded by a small number of people of color, who determined to leave the country of their birth, where they had been subject to slavery and proscription, and proceed to the land of their ancestors, where, delivered from the presence of a dominant race, they might have full scope for untrammelled development. They went out at the expense of a Society dependent for its existence and support upon voluntary contributions, and limited, by the institution which held the great mass of the colored population under its sway, in its selection of materials.

And the aid which the Society has been able to render to Liberia has been, for the most part, especially during the last thirty years, only indirectly given, through the provisions they have been able to make for the temporary support of emigrants introduced into the country.

The Society has done all in its power, limited as that power has necessarily been, to place the Liberian establishment on a proper footing; to maintain for fifty years a Christian community on the

West Coast of Africa. And notwithstanding numerous discouragements the results have been, upon the whole, of a highly salutary character.

Liberia was planted by American energy and enterprise on a spot of West Africa where, for centuries before, Europeans had sought in vain to gain a foothold. And at the time that the emigrants from the United States landed at Cape Mesurado, where now stands the capital of the Republic, that part of the Continent was the scene of untold horrors. The slave-traders, who, in co-operation with the native chiefs, had carried on for hundreds of years their diabolical traffic, were in undisturbed and unquestioned possession of the six hundred miles of Coast, which now forms the seaboard of the Liberian territory, and the interior, for hundreds of miles, was the sanguinary area of their relentless operations.

For the first thirty years of their residence the settlers had to maintain an almost uninterrupted struggle with the slave-traders, who sought by all the means in their power not only to annoy and weaken, but to extinguish the Colony, for they saw in its rise the instrument of their ruin. They often instigated the natives, whose "vested interests" were largely involved in the traffic, to make war upon defenseless settlements, and on more than one occasion the whole Colony was well nigh blotted out. The annals of that Republic are marked by the most striking providential interpositions, which may be taken as the gracious sanction put upon the work by the God of nations.

Liberia has not only succeeded in suppressing the trans-Atlantic slave-trade from that portion of Africa, but it has diminished the rigors of the domestic or internal slave-trade by the humane laws imposed upon the aborigines, and by presenting asylums in all its settlements, into which domestic slaves, if ill-treated, may take refuge and secure their freedom. The suppression of the foreign slave-trade has given rest and opportunity to the natives to engage in the peaceful occupations of husbandry and in the activities of a growing and lucrative trade. On the seaboard they are producing increasingly, for export, palm-oil, cam-wood, and ivory, and in the interior, they raise large quantities of cotton and manufacture "country cloths," thousands of which are taken to the seaports annually for sale. In many native districts the people are emulating the example of the Liberians in the culture of coffee and sugar-cane.

The American Colonization Society then has not only been able

to rescue hundreds of miles of Coast from the influence of cruelty and bloodshed, but it has broken down the barriers which centuries of ignorance and superstition had raised against Christianity, and has opened an effectual door for the entrance of the Gospel into the heart of Africa.

The schools which the Society and the various Missionary Boards have established and maintained within the jurisdiction and under the protection of Liberian laws, have produced men of ripe scholarship, who are now taking prominent positions in the Church, in the School, and in the State.

But the work of the Society is by no means, as some have supposed, at an end, because the slave-trade is abolished on the West Coast of Africa and slavery is extinct in the United States. Taking the comprehensive view of the subject entertained by not a few of the founders and early friends of the Society—a view which contemplated the regeneration of a Continent, in the inauguration and promotion of which Christian colored people from this country were to form important elements—it must be admitted that our work is only commenced. Liberia holds but a narrow strip of land on the Coast. The task of taking possession of the interior, of assisting American people of color, who may desire it, to find a home on the salubrious highlands of the interior, to settle and build up a prosperous nationality in the land of their ancestors, is still only in its incipency before the Society. And this is a work which neither the American Government nor Missionary Societies in this country can prosecute with the facilities which, from its constitution, scope, and experience, are within the power of the American Colonization Society.

In view, then, of the work which the Society has already been permitted to accomplish, and which it still aims to achieve, but few persons will deny that it is entitled to look for cordial encouragement and assistance from the General and State Governments, as well as for the support which the public opinion of this great and growing nation ought to afford.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	Receipts and Disbursements of the <i>American Colonization Society, in the year 1875.</i>		Cr.
Received donations and collections	\$6,971 32	Paid for passage and settlement of emigrants	\$1,409 00
“ legacies	1,042 85	“ for support of Schools in Liberia	1,035 75
“ interest on investments	1,814 92	“ Liberia College	1,672 75
“ rents of Colonization Building	2,891 07	“ taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g.	598 87
“ subscriptions to “The African Repository”	285 14	“ for printing “The African Repository”	395 47
“ for support of Schools in Liberia	982 50	“ salary of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer,	2,332 45
“ for Liberia College	1,672 75	“ office expenses, postages, and printing	
“ for old-newspapers, &c.	4 60	“ salary of General Secretary and Agents, and travel-	
“ investments realized	7,615 00	“ ing expenses	3,487 18
Receipts	23,280 15	“ interest on loans	681 42
Balance on hand January 1, 1875	\$682 52	“ loans returned, borrowed to send emigrants	12,597 24
Treasury overdrawn December 31, 1875	267 56		
	<hr/>		
	950 08		
Total	\$24,230 23	Total	\$24,230 23

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books for the year 1875, and find the same correct, with the account over drawn to the amount of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$267.56) against the Treasury.

ALMON MERWIN,
J. W. CHICKERING, } Committee.
HENRY LYON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1876.

MINUTES

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society was presented and extracts therefrom were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary.

The Society was addressed by Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore.

A note dated Washington City, 17th instant, from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, was read, expressing regret that the temporary loss of his voice by a bronchial affection would prevent his addressing the Society as expected; when Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, read an address prepared by Commodore Shufeldt for the occasion.

Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, then delivered an address.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Mr. Almon Merwin, and Rev. Drs. E. W. Appleton and S. Irenæus Prime were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. G. Washington Warren, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call upon the President of the United States and Cabinet, and urge upon them the recommendation to Congress of the establishment of a monthly mail to Liberia.

Judge Warren, Rev. Drs. John Maclean, William H. Steele, and David Inglis, and Mr. Merwin were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Merwin, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating as additional Vice Presidents, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., of Georgia, were also nominated as Vice Presidents.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated. (See page 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by the Auxiliary Societies for the year 1876, viz :

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Dr. Henry Lyon, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq. *

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

The following DIRECTORS were reported to be in attendance :

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D. LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

* Not in attendance.

Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, were invited to seats in the Board as corresponding members.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, which was read.

Mr. Bradley presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1875.

The President appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Henry Lyon, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. John Miller.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Maclean, Appleton, and Steele were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller presented and read several resolutions, which were respectively referred to the Standing Committees on Foreign Relations, Agencies, Emigration and Education.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society.

President Welling, Judge Warren, and Dr. Nichols were appointed the Committee.

The Board then, on motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair; and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Inglis, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, viz:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg respectfully to recommend that the attention of the friends of the Colonization cause in those States where there are now no Auxiliaries, especially in the Southern and Western States, be called to the urgent claims which our cause has upon the liberality of the Christian public, with a view to the establishment of State or local Auxiliaries wherever there is a good prospect of success. Your Committee are greatly encouraged in making this recommendation by letters received from prominent gentlemen in different sections of the country, expressive of their deep interest in the continuation and progress of our work.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, viz:

The Committee on Agencies report that they have given the various suggestions submitted to them careful consideration, and they concur in the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

The Board, at 12 o'clock, took a recess for the business meeting of the Society; and, after a brief session, the Board resumed its session.

Mr. Merwin, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved.

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books with the vouchers for the year 1875, and find the same correct, with the accounts overdrawn to the amount of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$267.56) balance against the treasury.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved.

Your Committee have carefully reconsidered the facts brought to view during the past three or four years as to the condition of education in Liberia, and to the fresh developments of the past year. There are in the Republic two classes of schools, as there are in our Republic, the public schools and the mission schools—the former under the supervision of the Government of Liberia, the other under the care of mission societies of different Christian denominations. The public common schools, designed to reach all the children and to train the whole people to common ideas and interests, have partly failed of success; first, for the want of intelligent and faithful Government supervision; and, second, from lack of competent and responsible teachers. The mission or church schools do a good work for a certain class; but to train one class in a community from their childhood to ideas and habits diverse from those of other classes—the very question in American elementary education now to be met—is to strike at the very root of that homogeneity among citizens, without which republican institutions cannot be maintained. In that higher education, collegiate and professional, however, which only certain classes need, but which those select classes must have, the very life of Republican institutions requires, as Guizot has argued—not the rigid uniformity which imperialism in France imposed, but the stimulus of denominational enterprise which gives such practical efficiency to the education received in American colleges. The Liberia College in this respect stands in a peculiar position, since it must, in order to be efficient, have the double supervision of the Liberian Government and of its American founders.

Two or three different suggestions have been discussed, and the time seems to have come when action must be taken, or all efforts to promote the educational interests of Liberia will decline instead of advancing. It has been suggested that white teachers be employed in the schools and in the College of Liberia; but this plan is subject to all the objections applicable to white supervision in Church or State in any department of Liberian affairs. The plan so long urged by President Roberts, both as the head of

the Republic and of the College, presented two years ago, is, however, not subject to such objection. It is that the Executive Committee, as the agent for or representative of the various benevolent organizations in the United States, which are furnishing schools to Liberia, co-operate with the authorities of the Liberian Republic in securing a co-operative system of school supervision, which shall make the common schools, the mission schools, and the College three co-operative Departments—the first furnishing primary, the second academic, the third collegiate instruction.

An added suggestion of value is presented in the resolution referred by the Board to your Committee. It is that appeals be made to the young men now being educated in this country to direct their attention to Africa as the field where their services will realize most for themselves and their race. While the former suggestion promises to give the needed supervision to Liberian schools, the latter would tend to furnish a superior class of teachers.

In closing their review your Committee make the following recommendation: They renew the suggestion that, by correspondence with the mission Societies having schools in Liberia, the Executive Committee seek to secure the co-operation of these Societies with the Liberian Government in elaborating a system of co-operation between the existing schools.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

President Welling, Chairman of the Special Committee to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, recommending the re-election of the following:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, and Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for our archives.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks be given the Pastor and Trustees of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That in response to a question from the Executive Committee as to instructions as to method of compensating Agents, the Board refers the whole matter to the Executive Committee with no reserves except a desire that the wishes of Auxiliary Societies be consulted in cases involving their own field of labor.

On motion of Judge Warren, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Prime, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer in his Annual Report be requested to state the sources from which all the income of the Society for the year has been derived, and that his report be accompanied with a tabular statement of the amount of money contributed from each State, District, or Territory, so far as it is within his power to report the facts; and further, that a tabular statement be submitted every year of the property held by the Society, the mode of investment, and the income derived therefrom.

On motion of Mr. Merwin, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided during the present meeting.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. Coppinger for his faithful and efficient services as Secretary of this meeting.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then, on motion, adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1834.....	127	1848.....	441	1862.....	65
1821.....	33	1835.....	146	1849.....	422	1863.....	26
1822.....	37	1836.....	234	1850.....	505	1864.....	23
1823.....	65	1837.....	138	1851.....	676	1865.....	527
1824.....	103	1838.....	109	1852.....	630	1866.....	621
1825.....	66	1839.....	47	1853.....	783	1867.....	633
1826.....	182	1840.....	115	1854.....	553	1868.....	453
1827.....	222	1841.....	85	1855.....	207	1869.....	160
1828.....	163	1842.....	248	1856.....	538	1870.....	196
1829.....	205	1843.....	85	1857.....	370	1871.....	247
1830.....	259	1844.....	170	1858.....	167	1872.....	150
1831.....	421	1845.....	187	1859.....	248	1873.....	73
1832.....	796	1846.....	89	1860.....	316	1874.....	27
1833.....	270	1847.....	51	1861.....	55	1876.....	21
Total.....							13,871
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....							1,227
Total.....							15,098

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,820, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>
Massachusetts.....	63	North Carolina.....	1,728	Indiana.....	83
Rhode Island.....	36	South Carolina.....	1,232	Illinois.....	65
Connecticut.....	57	Georgia.....	2,164	Missouri.....	83
New York.....	296	Florida.....	11	Michigan.....	1
New Jersey.....	77	Alabama.....	156	Iowa.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	371	Mississippi.....	593	Wisconsin.....	7
Delaware.....	9	Louisiana.....	315	Texas.....	17
Maryland.....	581	Tennessee.....	992	Indian Territory.....	9
District of Columbia.....	110	Kentucky.....	678	Barbados.....	346
Virginia.....	3,740	Ohio.....	56		
Total.....					13,871
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....					1,227
Total.....					15,098

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,820, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1840.....	\$56,985 62	1859.....	\$160,303 23
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1841.....	42,443 68	1860.....	104,546 92
1823.....	4,758 22	1842.....	32,898 88	1861.....	75,470 74
1824.....	4,379 89	1843.....	36,093 94	1862.....	46,208 46
1825.....	10,125 85	1844.....	33,640 39	1863.....	50,900 36
1826.....	14,779 24	1845.....	56,458 60	1864.....	79,454 70
1827.....	13,294 94	1846.....	39,900 03	1865.....	23,633 37
1828.....	13,458 17	1847.....	20,472 84	1866.....	59,375 14
1829.....	20,295 61	1848.....	49,845 91	1867.....	53,190 48
1830.....	26,683 41	1849.....	50,332 84	1868.....	49,959 52
1831.....	32,101 58	1850.....	64,973 71	1869.....	62,269 78
1832.....	43,065 08	1851.....	97,443 77	1870.....	28,372 32
1833.....	37,242 46	1852.....	86,775 74	1871.....	29,348 80
1834.....	22,984 30	1853.....	82,458 25	1872.....	33,337 22
1835.....	36,661 49	1854.....	65,433 93	1873.....	33,335 71
1836.....	33,096 88	1855.....	55,276 89	1874.....	14,749 28
1837.....	25,558 14	1856.....	81,384 41	1875.....	12,125 79
1838.....	10,947 41	1857.....	97,384 84		
1839.....	51,498 36	1858.....	61,820 19	Total.....	2,460,196 67
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....					309,759 33
The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1875					\$2,877,596 00

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurers shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

General Secretary—Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, *Chairman*,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

HON. JOHN B. KERR,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS,

HON. PETER PARKER,

JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is the "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

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SIXTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 16 and 17, 1877.

WASHINGTON CITY:

McGILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS, 1107 E STREET, N. W.

1877.

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it should be made to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

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SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 16 and 17, 1877.

WASHINGTON, D. C. :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1877.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. Rev. B. L. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1872. Harvey Lindslý, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1853. Edward M. Gehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Mulean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., New York. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1877. Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHAMCELY ROSE, Esq.....	<i>Ind.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....	<i>Conn.</i>	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D.....	<i>Neb.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....	<i>Ind.</i>
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.....	<i>D. C.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.....	<i>D. C.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....	<i>Md.</i>	1869. REV. BENJ. L. HAIGHT, D. D., LL. D., <i>N. Y.</i>	
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1858. CHARLES B. NEW, M. D.....	<i>Miss.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1858. REV. JOHN ORCLITT, D. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....	<i>Ohio.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....	<i>Pa.</i>		

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1877.

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Abner Kingman, Esq.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley, Cordial Storis, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented January 16, 1877.

The Sixtieth year of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has not passed without leaving some mournful evidences of the uncertainty of human life, and admonitions to be diligent and faithful in labor while the day lasts.

OBITUARY.

The Rt. Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., of Virginia, elected in 1872, was the first Vice-President whom it has pleased God, since the last Anniversary, to promote from the lower to the higher service. He had been for many years an earnest friend of the Society, aiding it by gifts to its treasury. His life was beautiful in all the elements of manhood, friendship, and piety, and his ministry was dignified, fervent, and full of the gospel.

The name of the next Vice-President transferred from the roll of the living to the roll of the dead is that of Ex-Governor CHARLES S. OLDEN, of New Jersey, elected in 1873, who had long kept himself familiar with the Society's operations, and contributed for its promotion. He filled numerous offices of public and private trust with honor and fidelity, and his departure is regretted by many institutions of benevolence and religion which have shared in his sympathy and liberality.

Few men have evinced a deeper interest in the welfare of the Society than the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, elected a Vice-President in 1845. A man of rare endowments, of varied and extended learning, and of clear perceptions and consistent Christian life, his memory is held in sincere affection.

Another of our gifted and godly leaders removed by death is the Rev. EDMUND S. JAMES, D. D., of New York, Senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, elected a Vice-President in 1854. He manifested a love for this Society during his whole ministerial course which

was peculiar and strong, often aiding it by his wise counsels and the eloquent advocacy of its principles. Perhaps he was never more happy in public address than at our Anniversary in 1872. His works do follow him, to the praise of the Master whom he served so lovingly and well.

The last Vice President deceased during the year is the Rev. JONAS P. DUBBIN, D. D., of New York, elected in 1853, distinguished as a pastor, professor, and missionary Secretary, and as an orator, for a grand combination of energy and fervor with chaste simplicity. Christianity, philanthropy, and humanity, by his death, are bereft of a friend and ornament.

The Hon. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS sustained relations to this Society and to Liberia which deserve special notice. Born at Norfolk, Virginia, March 15, 1809, and accompanied by two younger brothers, afterward Bishop and Physician, he arrived in Liberia March 21, 1829. Engaging in mercantile pursuits, his characteristic good sense and industry brought him extraordinary success, with which came increasing prosperity and calls to offices of public trust until he became Lieutenant-Governor, which position he held September 3, 1841, the date of the decease of Hon. Thomas Buchanan, the last white Governor of the Colony.

This Society, appreciating the ability and services of Mr. Roberts, appointed him, January 20, 1842, to succeed Governor Buchanan, and he creditably filled that exalted station until his fellow-citizens, having declared themselves "a free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia," unanimously chose him their President, his first term of two years beginning with the organization of the Republic, January 3, 1848. He was re-elected President in 1849, 1851, and 1853, and again in 1871 and 1873, making eighteen years during which he administered the affairs of that nation.

In connection with several visits to Europe, President Roberts did valuable service for Liberia in securing the recognition of her nationality by foreign Powers, in opening the way for the negotiation of treaties of amity and commerce, and in obtaining, as presents from the English and French Governments, two vessels of war for the Coast service, and uniforms and arms for the militia of the Republic.

Mr. Roberts was appointed by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, July 26, 1856, President of Liberia College, and August 8, 1861, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, which positions he held at the time of his death at Monrovia, February 24.

Before leaving for Africa Mr. Roberts united with the Methodist E. Church—a union which was continued and illustrated through life. He was class-leader, Sunday-school teacher, and local preacher, meeting the duties of each according to the demand and opportunity. The influence of his life will be continued to the latest generation.

The Hon. HENRY W. DENNIS, who died at Monrovia June 11, was the Agent in Liberia of this Society from 1852, in the discharge of the duties of which he exhibited thoughtful, judicious, and conscientious regard for the interests of all concerned, and remarkable ability, combined with purity and integrity. Taken by his parents, in 1833, from Snow Hill, Somerset county, Maryland, when about five years of age, he was educated in Liberia, and early took prominent rank in the domestic and foreign trade. In 1863 he was appointed Treasurer of the African Mission of the Methodist E. Church of the United States. He was three times elected a member of the House of Representatives of Liberia, one term of which he was elevated to the Speakership; and from 1872-'74 he was Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic. Strong in the faith of immortality, he passed from the busy scenes of earth to the enjoyment of unending rest in Heaven.

President Roberts and Mr. Dennis may be regarded as striking illustrations of the capability of their race to establish and maintain an intelligent Government, and as two of many others who might be named to whom colonizationists are indebted for the vindication of the wisdom which has established on the Coast of Africa a people and a nation.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1876 have been—

Donations.....	\$5,799.95
Legacy.....	5,000.00
Other sources, including \$3,716 from investments realized.....	6,871.39
Making the resources.....	\$17,671.34

The disbursements during the same period have been—

Passage and settlement of emigrants.....	\$5,142.73
Education in Liberia.....	1,050.00
Other purposes, including \$3,666 loan returned, and \$267.56 treasury overdrawn, December 31, 1875.....	9,984.02
	\$16,176.75
Balance in bank December 31, 1876.....	1,494.59
	\$17,671.34

Some falling off in the current receipts was to be expected, owing to the universal depression of business affairs, and salaries and other expenses of the Society have been largely reduced. The friends of African Colonization should see that this downward tendency in their donations be made to give place to an increase. In no previous year were there more urgent motives or wider openings for advance. All things demand and favor an enlargement; all things are ready for it, except this one—the lack of means.

EMIGRATION.

The barque “Liberia,” mentioned in the last Report as having sailed with twenty-one emigrants on board, arrived out February 21; all well. Her company is stated to have safely passed through their acclimation, and but one death, that of a child aged thirteen months, to have taken place. Rev. Andrew Cartwright and Rev. Charles W. Bryant promptly joined the Liberia Annual Conference, and have been actively engaged in the labors of their sacred office. The former writes: “I am sorry that I did not come here as soon as I was emancipated;” and the latter declares “Liberia to be the best country in the world.”

Twenty-seven emigrants were sent by the Society in the barque “Jasper,” which went to sea from New York, November 1, of whom nineteen were from near Columbia, S. C., one from New Orleans, four from Philadelphia, and three from New York. They comprised persons of both sexes and of various ages, and were those who, by their industry, intelligence, and honorable conduct and dealings, had won the respect of their fellow-citizens. Most of them were farmers. Eighteen reported themselves as communicants in Evangelical churches. Nineteen are to settle at Arthington, four in Montserrado county, and four at Cape Palmas.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-six years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Spontaneous applications have been received during the year, representing thousands of worthy colored people anxious to emigrate to

Liberia. The motives actuating them seem to be to at once better their condition and that of their families, and to secure free homesteads, social elevation, and large advantages for wealth, with the grandest opportunities of Christian usefulness.

The following are specimens of numerous letters:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 29, 1876.*

Some colored men here who have long been interested in Liberia and have labored for its mission work, desire to emigrate thither. One having passed his meridian says his age may prevent his doing all he desires, but he thinks he will be the David, while his son will be the Solomon to build the Temple.

MOBILE, ALA., *February 22, 1876.*

I am requested to inquire if you would let a company of twenty-five men go to Liberia? If so, they will arrange to leave their families until they can settle themselves in Africa. As far as I can learn, they are industrious mechanics and laborers, and men of some genius and enterprise.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 9, 1876.*

I have thought and preached about Liberia for the last six years, and now myself and wife have come to the conclusion that we will go there, God being our helper. We have no children. I am pastor of Providence Baptist Church of this city, and my people are a loving people, over a hundred strong. All of this does not take away the desire to preach in Africa, which I am *resolved* to do. Please let me know when the next ship will start for Liberia, and all other necessary information.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 2, 1876.*

The colored people are becoming very much interested about going to Liberia. I am anxious to go where, with my children, I can be free among my own people. I am a farmer and blacksmith, and belong to the colored Methodist E. Church, in which I am a minister. I feel like I ought to preach to my race in Africa, and help to raise them from darkness and degradation.

TOOMSUBA, MISS., *August 19, 1876.*

I have over one hundred families desiring passage to Liberia. There are five Baptist and two Methodist preachers in the number. We have growing crops, but provisions are so high and cotton is so low in price that we fear we shall not make anything beyond enough to pay

our debts. We would like to know what arrangements can be made to get to the ship and when we ought to start. We feel that our interests are with the people of Liberia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *September, 7, 1876.*

I am requested to inform you of a company now forming in this State to emigrate to Liberia, and to ask you for information with regard to the probabilities of going the present year, &c. The company proposes to consist of about four hundred, say one hundred and fifty males between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, and a like number of females, the balance in children of from fifteen down. They are said to be generally sober, industrious people, some mechanics but mostly farmers, many of them members of the Methodist E. Church, a few preachers among them, and some qualified to teach primary schools.

Missionary Societies have been formed during the year in several institutions in the South for the instruction of colored youth, having Africa in view as the field of their efforts.

The "Missionary Record," edited by Rev. R. H. Cain, D. D., and issued at Charleston by the "Publishing Association of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the African Methodist E. Church," says:

"We are receiving communications from various persons and from all sections of the country on the subject of emigration to Africa. Thousands of colored people in South Carolina would leave if the means of transportation were furnished them. In Abbeville, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens, Newberry, Lexington, Marlboro, Georgetown, Colleton, Barnwell, Aiken, and Edgefield, and among many hundreds in Charleston and Beaufort counties, there are movements to organize for removal to Liberia, where several thousand Americans are struggling manfully to establish a national civilization which shall reflect honor upon the whole race. The Negro has a destiny to work out and must have a fair field. Africa is the land which God has reserved for them, and there they are to develop themselves and their national character. There the American emigrant will find a Republic established and in full working order, with twenty-five acres of rich land guaranteed to each family. There our young men will have every advantage and encouragement, and mechanics, farmers, business men, and enterprising persons can reap the reward of their industry."

The great question before the Society is, what is to be done with

these and similar appeals? Shall these people be helped to the possession of the Continent of Africa, their birthright and their land of promise? The feelings and hopes of Liberia regarding immigration are thus presented in a communication from President Payne, dated Executive Mansion, Monrovia, *September 7*:

“It is the ardent desire of the Government and all Liberians that emigration may continue increasingly to go on from the United States. We see in this the best hopes of the colored people and the strengthening of the Christian government which the efforts of American philanthropy have founded on this Continent. For, notwithstanding the peaceable disposition of our native brethren, and the growing inclination to identification in government, even among the recently rebellious but now friendly and contented Greboes, all of us feel that the civilized and Christian communities are too feeble to permeate the pagan populations as they should be. Were it in our power we would have ship after ship in your harbors to carry the willing to the land of their forefathers.”

LIBERIA.

The condition of Liberia continues to improve, and the exports of coffee, sugar, and other products to increase. It is stated in the last Annual Message of President Roberts that “In the abundance of the harvests which has attended the labors of the agriculturists, and in the success experienced by those engaged in commercial and other pursuits, we cannot fail to acknowledge the goodness of God.”

Rev. J. B. Pinney, now in Liberia, writes from Monrovia, *December 6*, as follows:

“I have in three weeks of my stay here been able to visit Arthington and Brewerville, as well as several points on the St. Paul’s river, and also down the Junk to Little Bassa. On the whole, I am quite agreeably surprised to see so general and extensive attention to coffee culture, and, despite the late war, general hopefulness. The gathering of the coffee crop is now commencing, and will be larger than any preceding. In some instances I have seen the trees literally with limbs resting on the ground from their heavy load of clustering berries. Rev. Mr. Priest, from Sinou County, came up yesterday in fine health and spirits. At his communion last Sabbath he received twenty-one communicants—nineteen on examination. He says the soil in Sinou produces much larger crops than the land in this region. He has many coffee trees yielding nine pounds at a crop.”

Rev. James Spriggs Payne was inaugurated President of Liberia, at Monrovia, January 3, and Rev. Charles H. Harmon was then sworn in as Vice-President.

By appointment of the President, Thursday, November 2, was observed throughout the Republic as "Thanksgiving Day." The rector of St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, thus writes of its observance by his people: "There was a fine congregation. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated with some of our choicest flowers and fruits. Before the bell commenced ringing several persons carried in a variety of fruits and vegetables as a thank offering; many of these were arranged about the church railing with imposing effect, reminding all of the occasion of the service. There were seen, interspersed among flowers and pretty vines, oranges, bananas, watermelons, papaws, green corn, oca, bread fruit, cassava, &c. Besides these, a collection in cash was taken for the poor."

PEACE AND UNION.

With sincere gratification and thankfulness the Society records the fact that the war between the Liberians and natives at Cape Palmas, which threatened to be widespread and disastrous, has been quite limited, and not only has peace been made, but causes of offense have been removed.

Two or three additional attacks have been made by the Greboes on exposed Liberian settlements, but they were successfully repulsed without serious loss of life.

The United States steamer "Alaska," which was mentioned in the last Report as having been ordered from the Mediterranean to the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Monrovia February 3, and, taking on board the President and Vice-President of Liberia, left there on the 12th and cast anchor off Cape Palmas on the 18th.

A council of the King and chiefs of the Greboes was convened and held at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas, commencing February 26; and "after careful and impartial discussions for the space of four days," terms of peace and union were agreed upon, and a treaty was accordingly signed March 1.

The treaty stipulates: First. That perpetual peace shall exist. Second. The Greboes acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Liberia and agree to submit to its laws. Third. They promise to surrender all artillery, whether captured or purchased. Fourth. They bind themselves to withdraw from any connection with the Grebo

reunited Kingdom in a political point of view. Fifth. They acknowledge the Liberia Government owns all the land, holding it alike for the Americo-Liberians and for the native Liberians. Sixth. They renew their allegiance to the Liberia Government. Seventh. The Liberia Government guarantees equal rights, and recommends the natives to become citizens. Eighth. It agrees that the natives shall have the same privileges to the use of the lands as the Americo-Liberians. Ninth. All Liberians, native and Americo-Liberians, shall have the same rights in foreign and domestic trade; and Tenth. A full and complete amnesty is granted for all past political offenses growing out of or resulting from the war which is settled by this treaty, except the liability to which the Liberia Government may be held by foreign nations for depredations committed upon foreign commerce.

Four years ago the Greboes, reputed to be the most numerous and intelligent tribe within the jurisdiction of Liberia, united their eight branches, which had hitherto been at variance, under one King, and are now said to have from eight to ten thousand fighting men. It has been ascertained that the leaders believed that England would render them assistance in their war upon the Republic; but the Foreign Office promptly impressed them with the utter groundlessness of such expectations.

Much praise is due to Capt. A. A. Semmes, of the "Alaska," for his considerate, impartial, and able efforts in bringing about a return of peace and union, without resort to force. Liberia has thus been mainly saved from what promised to be a devastating conflict through the instrumentality of the Government of the United States. It is to be hoped that in future her men-of-war will more frequently visit the ports of the daughter Republic, and afford the protection so essential to its progress and prosperity.

EDUCATION.

The attendance at the two schools at Arthington and one at Brewerville, supported from the "Graham Fund" in charge of this Society, is reported by the teachers to be regular and the scholars to be making satisfactory advances in their studies.

The James Hall School at Cape Palmas, incorporated by the Legislature and supported from the income of funds set apart for that purpose by the Maryland State Colonization Society, has commenced operations.

"Thirty-two pupils of fair average ability" are stated to be in the Preparatory Department of Liberia College.

But few, if any, of the Colleges in the United States were founded under circumstances similar to those which have hampered the progress of Liberia College. Generally speaking, they have grown out of common schools and academies, and were the natural result of those preparatory institutions, which not only fitted subjects for the College, but created and fostered in the people a love for education and a sympathy with the higher agencies for promoting it.

In Liberia, however, the College was established without antecedent or precedent, unless the Alexander High School, which furnished two of the Professors, and the Monrovia Academy be taken as a sort of antecedent or precursor. But on the establishment of the College these institutions were suspended, and there were none for either preparing subjects for the College or for recommending it to the population. The College had therefore to force its way into a state of society entirely unprepared for it, and among a people who felt that they had all along done very well without it, and but little time or thought has been given to make it efficient or successful. Liberia College was never more needed than now, the Alexander High School, recently reopened, being the only educational institution of the class between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle. The College receives no income whatever from students, and it occupies a field where very few are able to contribute to its support.

There is a great need of teachers in Liberia, and the College or a school of high grade ought to be established and efficiently maintained for their training, to which might be added a home for girls, where a number might be taught the habits and duties of a good home life whilst they are being fitted for teachers.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The continent of Africa is longer and broader and contains more square miles than the United States. Its population is estimated at from one to two hundred millions. It has been found to be generally fertile, interspersed with hills, prairies, and dense forests, but nowhere with mountains corresponding to the great rocky chain of this country. It is generally well watered, the fact of which is proved by the rivers Senegal, Gambia, Niger, and Congo, on the West Coast, with the Zambezi, on the East, while the Nile, with its numerous branches, carries the rains of vast regions of the interior into the Mediterranean.

Inland are several lakes, the Victoria, Albert, Tchad, and others of less note. The inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, with small numbers in manufactures of a rude nature. About half of the people are pagans of ignorant and superstitious character, while the other half are Mohammedans, who are gradually converting the continent. The products are all of the grains known, with cotton, sugar, coffee, palm oil, and other tropical articles. Gold, iron, and dye-woods are also produced.

Africa is a rich country, densely populated, producing many very valuable commodities which are coveted in Europe and America, while manufactures of nearly all kinds are needed among the inhabitants, which might be exchanged to the mutual advantage of both, the products to increase and the manufactures to be consumed in vast and constantly increasing ratio as the population becomes civilized. To accomplish this, intercommunication by means of railroads are necessary. Perhaps there is no region where trade could be made more advantageous to the United States than Western Africa. Railroads would be powerful agencies of commerce and colonization, and if built by this country the continent will also in time come Anglicized and speak the English language.

It seems wise that Congress should authorize a vessel of war, with a suitable engineer corps, to proceed to Liberia to survey one or more routes from the Coast eastward beyond the Kong Mountains, and to report the best and most practicable route for the commencement of an African Continental Railroad, together with the general features of the country, its population, wants, and commercial capabilities. Perhaps this could all be done in the moderate weather of a single season. The cost of these surveys would be trifling, especially as the man-of-war is under the same expense in active service, and the engineers are not fully employed in peace times. The precedents for these surveys are the several surveys of the Isthmus of Darien for a ship-canal, made on foreign soil, while railroads are certainly more practical than canals, and this survey would be in a Republic founded by Americans and strengthened by American philanthropy and benevolence.

The report of surveys being favorable and the railroad commenced, a line of four medium-size screw-steamers might be put on to run between Philadelphia or New York, laden with manufactures for the African trade and railroad material, and touch at Norfolk or Charleston to take colored railroad laborers and emigrants, and thence proceed to Monrovia, under steam or favorable winds, in about twenty

days. On return trips, these vessels would generally find cargoes of sugar, coffee, palm oil, peanuts, camwood, and other African products. And doubtless, to encourage the enterprise and extend American commerce, a small subsidy would be granted by Congress to carry the mails, which now go by two British lines of steamers from Liverpool.

With the commencement and gradual progress of the proposed railroad into the interior, and the establishment of a screw-steamship line, to be gradually increased to weekly departures from both shores, this regular, speedy, and cheap mode of emigration would doubtless convey to Liberia a large number of colored emigrants the first year, to increase from year to year. This number would be small, compared with the exodus from Ireland, which, from a population of eight millions, sent two, three, and even four hundred thousand annually to America and elsewhere. Estimating the colored population of the United States at four and a half millions, and of the West Indies and South America at eight millions, it is likely that hundreds of thousands of them would prefer to remove to the old homes of their ancestors in Africa.

The cotton, sugar, coffee, and tobacco alone which would be raised by these emigrants and the natives brought under their influence might be expected to make the enterprise self-supporting, while the penetration of the vast interior with the railroad would give a traffic in African products, and perhaps the discovery of rich gold, diamonds, silver, copper, lead, coal, and salt mines; these, together with the manufactures required by millions of people, wanting almost everything, would probably make the road one of the best-paying freight lines in the world.

Its effect in opening and elevating Africa, and in the destruction of the miserable and degrading slavery of half its inhabitants, with the cruel and destructive wars caused thereby, could scarcely be estimated. It would rapidly and enormously increase its population, agriculture, manufactures, and education, and in a short time destroy its degrading and destructive superstition by the diffusion of intelligence and a pure faith. And when the road is completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean across the entire continent, it will then furnish the shortest, cheapest, quickest, and best route from the Atlantic Coasts of North and South America to and from India, China, and Australia.

As a colonizer and a civilizer of Africa, the United States have vastly superior advantages to all other Powers, which have no colored men for colonizing the tropical regions, where whites are not adapted

to the climate. The United States have millions of the very people best suited to the country, of the same race and color, civilized and even enlightened, and who have repeatedly shown their willingness to emigrate in great numbers, if they were furnished the means and facilities. The proposed railroad and steamship line will do this, and if carried out, American influence and trade in Africa will surpass all other nations.

Not to be behind worldly enterprise, missionary Societies would gladly avail themselves of so grand an opening to enter the interior with the missions, and Christian settlements, towns, and cities would quickly appear in all that region. During the past eighteen months the people of Great Britain have given, in large and special gifts, about \$150,000 in gold, for planting and sustaining missions in the lake portion of Central Africa. Similar liberality, if not on a larger scale, might be expected in the United States.

So would the way be rapidly prepared for Africa to have her part in the fulfillment of the words of ancient prophecy: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting or destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1876.* Cr.

Received donations and collections	\$5,799 95	Paid for passage and settlement of emigrants	\$5,142 73
“ legacy	5,000 00	“ for support of schools in Liberia	1,550 00
“ interest on investments	303 00	“ tax, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building	740 86
“ rents of Colonization Building	2,712 75	“ for printing African Repository	379 80
“ subscriptions to African Repository	96 80	“ salary of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer,	
“ investments realized	3,710 00	printing, postage, office expenses, and care of	
“ returns from Liberia	48 84	land in Virginia and Florida	2,481 87
		“ salaries of General Secretary and of Agent, travelling	2,794 62
		expenses, and rent of New York office	319 31
		“ interest on loans	
		“ loans returned, borrowed to send emigrants, viz:	
		Bank,	\$3,000 00
		Treasury,	267 56
			3,267 56
		Disbursements	16,176 75
		Balance in bank December 31, 1876	1,494 59
		Total	\$17,671 34
Receipts	\$17,671 34		

We, Committee on Accounts, have collated the items of foregoing account with the vouchers, and find them to correspond therewith.

J. W. CHICKERING, } Committee.
JOHN B. KEPP. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1877.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1877.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. John P. Newman, D.D., Pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

The Sixtieth Annual Report of the Society was presented, and portions of it were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary.

The Society was addressed by President Latrobe.

An address by Prof. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., unable to deliver it in person by reason of "duties peculiarly pressing," was read by Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chair announced the receipt of an address prepared by Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky, who being prevented from attendance, his address would be published by the Society.

Brief impromptu addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.,* of New York, and Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1877.*

The American Colonization Society met at the appointed time; and in the absence of the President, caused by professional duties, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, was chosen to preside.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Rev. Drs. William H. Steele, George W. Samson, and John W. Chickering, were appointed a Committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

*Page 28.

NOTE.—The addresses by President Latrobe, Prof. McGill, and of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, have been printed, separate and entire, in pamphlet form, and copies can be had on application at the Society's rooms.

On motion of Hon. P. Parker, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., and Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., for their able addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for our archives. Also, to Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., and Prof. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., for their able and timely addresses which, providentially unable to be present, were kindly furnished for the occasion.

Resolved, That the Committee charged with the duty of providing speakers, convey to those gentlemen the thanks of the Society.

Resolved, That our thanks be given to the Pastor and Trustees of Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, for its use last evening for the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Rev Dr. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report, recommending, mainly, the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Rev. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., of Rhode Island; Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., of New York, and Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Pennsylvania, as additional Vice Presidents of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated. (See page 3.)

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1877.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order, and at his request Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary; and the unprinted portions of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and, on motion, the minutes were approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker and Rev. Drs. Appleton and Prime were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently

reported the following-named Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies for the year 1877 :

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Abner Kingman, Esq.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Almon Merwin, Esq.,* Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley, Cordial Storrs, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

The following members were reported to be in attendance :

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Vice President of the Society, be invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Cordial Storrs, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Abner Kingman, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Society.

* Not present.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1876, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the year, and list of property now owned by the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual Statements and papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxillary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. Schenck presented and read the following resolution, certified to have been unanimously adopted at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society held on Tuesday, January 9, 1877, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That it be proposed by this Society to the Parent Society that Article Second of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended so as read: the objects of this Society shall be to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

Rev. Dr. Appleton proposed that Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society be amended by changing the word "five" to three.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries of the Society for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Steele, Prime, and Appleton were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1877.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, and in the absence of President Latrobe, by reason of professional engagements, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The notice of proposed amendment of Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, submitted yesterday from the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was taken up, and the question being raised as to whether action thereon at this meeting is required, the Chair ruled, and his decision stood as the sense of the Board, that the notice given by the auxiliary was sufficient, and it remains only for the Board to adopt the recommendation by a two-thirds vote at its next annual meeting to secure the amendment of the Constitution.

The proposition to change the word "five" to "three" in Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society, submitted yesterday, was called up and discussed, and on leave being given, it was withdrawn.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report; which was accepted and approved:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration beg leave respectfully to report, that it appears from the records of the Society that the total number of emigrants settled in Liberia under our auspices during the last sixty years has now reached the aggregate sum of 15,125. As the increase of this population by births is supposed to have repaired or more than repaired its decrease by deaths, it is safe to estimate the present Americano-Liberian population at about 15,000 souls.

With a diminution in the current number of our yearly emigrants, caused by a decline in the pecuniary resources of the Society, your Committee respectfully recommend to the Board that the Executive Committee be directed, in the selection of future emigrants, to have paramount regard to the religious, moral, and intellectual qualifications of those who shall be accepted as the beneficiaries of the Society's bounty. Since, with our present income, we cannot hope to add materially to the *number* of the Liberian population, it would seem the imperative dictate of a wise and practical economy that we should seek, as far as possible, to reinvigorate the social forces of the Liberian Republic by pouring into it the Christianizing and civilizing currents which can alone give stability to its national life and win for it the presage of a sound and steady growth.

It is the peculiar distinction and the crowning glory of the American Colonization Society, considered simply as a missionary enterprise, that it has planted on a heathen soil the Christian religion, the Christian home, and the Christian State, as mutual auxiliaries and supports. The forces which are mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds are not carnal, but spiritual; and the efficacy of these forces will depend in largest measure on their intensity — on that leavening power by virtue of which they increase in strength while enlarging the area of their influence.

It is a matter of congratulation and of thanksgiving that African colonization, under our auspices, has not been attended by any of those disasters which for a time blighted the earliest essays of European colonization in the New World. The growth

of the Liberian Republic has been steady, if gradual. Though large additions, drawn from the colored population of our country, will doubtless be made in future years to the present inhabitants of that Commonwealth, it would seem most prudent, in the present state and stage of our operations, to inquire how we can best promote the growth in Liberia of a strong and sturdy Christian civilization, which shall strengthen itself while working aggressively on the powers of darkness in the African continent.

The history of European colonization in America is little more than a history of successive failures so long as that colonization was stimulated only by love of adventure, by the restless desire of change, or by the quest for gold; but a permanent lodgment was secured for the best elements of a new civilization as soon as colonies were formed here by men who believed that they had something in their hearts that was worth living for, and for which they could live better in America than in Europe. If the salt of the Mayflower has not yet lost its savor in New England, and if the traditions of Jamestown have left an ineffaceable trace on the history of Virginia, it is because the early colonists of both New England and Virginia carried something in their heads, as well as in their hearts, which was more precious and more potent than anything they carried in their hands. The lesson should not be lost on us in laboring for the Christianization and enlightenment of Africa.

Rev. Mr. Plumley, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Auxiliaries respectfully report that Auxiliaries of more or less vitality exist in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Some of these Auxiliaries have held meetings during the year, and have appointed Delegates to the Parent Society. It is hoped that the state of affairs will render new Auxiliaries expedient.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the documents referred to them calling for action at this time.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a Report; pending the consideration of which the appointed hour arrived for the meeting of the Society, whereupon the Board took a recess for thirty minutes; at the expiration of which time it was again called to order.

The Board resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Agencies, and it was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that at the present time they have no special recommendations to offer to the consideration of the Board of Directors, but they again express their concurrence in the resolution adopted two years since at the annual meeting of the Board, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on;" except that we recommend that the practice

of employing agents for the collection of moneys on the percentage principle be abandoned by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Education respectfully report that the specially valuable statements of the Annual Report as to education in Liberia and the efforts of the Executive Committee for its improvement indicate an important feature which is to characterize the work of colonization. They call attention to three vital questions: *First*. What is the real and permanent boon which America owes to her children of African descent, and which it can confer; is it material wealth, the elective franchise, or education? *Second*. How can this Society aid in conferring this greatest boon, dependent as they are on the exertion of a mere moral influence in promoting the efficiency of the Government common schools, of the Missionary high schools, and of the independent College? *Third*. What modification of the mission of the Colonization Society has come about, now that it is no longer to colonize emancipated slaves or ocean recaptives, in reference to whom educational preparation for colonization could not be regarded, but it is to colonize colored American citizens who will go to Africa from their own conviction that they have a mission there?

The study of historic precedents and of their special application to the work of this Society can alone furnish a safe guide in replying to this question. The history of all Europe and of the world conspires in the suggestion of these three principles for the guidance of this Society: *First*. The substantial boon conferred on nations has been, not increased wealth nor political independence, but improved culture. *Second*. This culture has been derived from the double influence of outside education brought in, and the sustaining and advancing development of self-education. *Third*. The only truly moulding and lasting education has been that prompted, not by material interest, but by religious conviction.

Roman culture, as her historians, poets, and statesmen agree, did not permeate the nation under her kings when her intercourse with the seats of more ancient civilization was only commercial, nor yet when the young Republic sent to Athens for a code of laws; but when Greece was "captured" and her libraries, art collections, and scholars were brought "into Larium"—up to that era still "rustic." So the civilization of the Roman Empire was brought into Western Europe by cultured Romans, became self-sustained in the Saxon development under Alfred and Charlemagne, and it culminated after the Norman introduction of improved customs and laws, and of advanced art and literature. The most important fact developed in all this history is that traced by Cicero as to Grecian and Roman culture, and by Guizot in the civilization of Western Europe; that it was *not* material interest, industrial, commercial, or political, but it was religious conviction in the moral teachers of ancient Greece and Rome and in the Christian educators of medieval and modern France, Germany, and England which gave vitality, efficiency, and permanence to educational effort. In his exhaustive study of American systems of education, which aided Guizot in bringing order out of chaos in modern French revolutionary systems, this feature is presented in a light which ought to be most instructive to leaders in educational enterprises that have had an experience of scarcely a decade instead of centuries to guide them.

The application of these historic precedents to Africa is *direct*, because it is a part of common history; and it is *indirectly* to be a guide to this Society. Herodotus gives an account of an Egyptian colony, sent in the days of the Hebrew judges into Ethiopia, now Abyssinia. He tells how its developing power gave to a line of Ethiopian kings an ascendancy in Egypt whose influence Bunsen traced; the secret source of which development David, the second king of Israel, already saw when he wrote, "Ethiopia shall *soon* stretch out her hands unto God;" and of whose commercial importance his son Solomon availed himself. Later Greek writers, as Strabo and Diodorus, describe the wider influence of Greek colonization in Africa; whose explorers found the headwaters of the Nile just where they are now fixed, whose intercourse incorporated Greek words into the tongues of Central Africa now noticed by philologists, and whose readers of the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, prepared in Egypt, are exemplified in the treasurer of the Queen of Ethiopia in the days of Jesus Christ. By a similar outside imported influence Arabian Mohammedanism now permeates and rules Central Africa. The question is not at all, then, whether the people of Central Africa are susceptible of an instructed civilization and of a religious culture; but whether, after the efficiency of Egyptian idolatry, of Hebrew prophecy, of Grecian philosophy, and of Mohammedan deism have been successively tested, the Gospel of Christ and Christian philanthropy is to confess its inadequacy.

The application of this principle to our colored people, and to the mission of this Society on their behalf, is manifest. The emancipated descendants of African ancestors among us have, after two centuries of toil in enriching us, received no property remuneration in lands, implements, or money; for nobody has supposed it to be their need. The gift of the ballot is generally admitted to have been at least a political experiment, questionable in its issue. The boon of education has been a treasure indeed; and it is not the State nor the nation, but Christian associations that have furnished it. The question now, as to the value of this only real boon is, *where* it is to be used. Perhaps the lamented Rev. Mr. Hill, a returned Liberian, was right when to his fellow-countrymen in this city, just after the war, he exclaimed, "Brethren, be assured, the education which the white people are now giving you is the borrowed jewel of your former masters, to be your treasure in the land of promise over the sea." It is manifestly the duty of this Society to keep in close intercourse with these centers where the enthusiasm of superior education is preparing the true civilizers of Africa.

Again, since in Liberia the spirit of culture must become self-sustaining, if its value is perpetuated, the school facilities of that country must be studied by this Society, and all the moral influence in their power be exerted to promote their success. The history of republics and of Christian missions conspires to impress the importance of this suggestion, developed so ably by Montesquieu under Louis XIV of France. If a nation and people are to be ruled by force, a few thoroughly-trained youth, selected from the people and educated apart from them, are the best agents to control their fellow-countrymen whose ignorance is perpetuated for the sake of this control. No republic, however, as Montesquieu showed, can stand, unless all the people are trained to self-sustained and self-developed mental and moral culture. On this principle the American States have relied for their own stable success under free institutions, and the Republic of Liberia is framed after the American model.

There are, as the report indicates, three classes of schools in Liberia, whose interests, as the statement of the Executive Committee, as well as the Report of the Society, fully

show, have been specially considered. These include, *first*, the Government schools for primary education; *second*, five higher schools, two of which are under the supervision of Mission Societies and three of the Executive Committee; and *third*, the College, both controlled and maintained outside of Liberia. The Trustees of the College have fixed a worthy ideal; introducing the study of Arabic as the learned language of Africa, and appointing able professors. The College has failed of large success, first, from its isolated location, but second, and mainly, because its trustees, its professors, and its pupils are isolated from the support and the control, and hence from the sympathies of the Liberian people. The aspirations and faith of its late President, the first President also of the Republic, will give it hope so long as the name of Roberts is revered. The Mission and other high schools are taking a new and advanced character because of the decline of the College. All these facts, to which the historic precedents cited are to be applied, lead your Committee to propose, for the adoption of this Board, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That while this Society has growing importance, because it is the only agency for direct colonization in Liberia, the interests of education are becoming an essential part of its work.

Resolved, That the importance to Liberia and Africa of educated colonists calls new attention to the effort to foster the spirit of emigration in educated colored youth.

Resolved, That the effort to give unity to the several educational institutions of Liberia should still be the effort of this Society.

Mr. Storrs, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved:

We, Committee on Accounts, have collated the items of the Treasurer's account with the vouchers, and find them to correspond therewith.

Rev. Mr. Plumley and Mr. Storrs were appointed additional members of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of the financial condition of the Society be referred to a Committee of seven, of which Rev. Dr. Frime shall be Chairman.

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the second Thursday in May, at the City of New York.

Rev. Dr. Prime, Dr. Lindsly, Rev. Dr. Steele, Dr. Mason, Judge Warren, and Rev. Drs. Woolsey and E. W. Appleton constitute the Committee.

Rev. Drs. Samson and Orcutt and Rev. Mr. Plumley were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the adjourned meeting of the Board in New York.

Rev. Dr. Steele, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the re-election of the following :

GENERAL SECRETARY — Rev. John O'Connell, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER. — William Coppington,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — Harvey Lindsley, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Guntton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kent, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 27; Rev. John Maclean, D. D., January 1; Edward Coles, Esq., January 3; and James Hall, M. D., January 6; and from the following Delegates, appointed by Auxiliary Societies: Hon. G. Washington Warren, January 15; Almon Merwin, Esq., January 13; Rev. David Inglis, D. D., January 10; Theodore L. Mason, M. D., January 11; and Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., January 16; also from Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., a Vice President of the Society, January 13.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Plumley, and then, on motion, adjourned.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. S. IRENEUS PRIME.

The President called upon the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, to make a few remarks. In compliance with this request he said:

If these galleries were crowded with an eager and applauding assembly, and the platform was brilliant with the galaxy of illustrious men who had formerly graced these anniversaries, there would be no lack of speakers ready to lend their eloquence in behalf of this cause. But at this time there seems to be a prevalent impression that the work of this Society has been accomplished, and it may now pass into history. Well, sir, if it were to sink through this floor to-night, and never live in the future, it has done a work to make it immortal, and to entitle it to the gratitude and respect of the human race. It was born of the purest philanthropy, and never had a pulse of life that

* At the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, January 16, 1877.

did not beat with love for God and man. It has planted on the Coast of Africa a colony, a Republic, a civilized and Christian State that will stand to the end of time as a light-house on the shore, attracting thither successive companies of colored men seeking the land of their fathers, and throwing also far into the interior of that dark continent the glorious light of civilizing Christianity, so that this Society, though it were dead, would speak to two worlds and tell them that Liberia is the home for the aspiring Christian African. We love the old Society for what it has done, and for what it can do; and in the time of its depression, when few come up to its annual feasts, though thousands of colored people are asking its aid to enable them to emigrate to the land they long for, we will stand by it, pray for it, work for it; and, Mr. President, as on this sixtieth Anniversary you have eloquently recited the names and deeds of its founders, so it may be possible that sixty years hence, on the hundred and twentieth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, your name, and that of Peter Parker, and others who now stand faithful and true in this blessed cause, will be held in grateful remembrance.

AFRICAN GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

The following correspondence was read at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January 16th, 1877, and, on the suggestion of Rev. S. Francis Prime, D. D., was directed to be published:

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH HOUSE, MAINE, August 21, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I have just received a telegram from Brussels, by which the King directs me to invite you to assist at the African Geographical Conference which his Majesty personally has convened there for the 11th of September next. I have spoken to you already on the subject, and I wrote to the King afterwards. As I told you, a few prominent persons interested in African matters have been invited by his Majesty to come and stay in Brussels as his guests during the conference. I send you extracts from the letter I received from the King to give you a more complete idea of the conference and its special object. I can assure you it will give the King very great pleasure to see you there as his guest, and I hope you will be able to go. Your "Colonization Society" must be much interested in the subject, and might be made a strong basis of operations, at any rate a point of much interest for the conference. Pray send me a line and tell me what you decide. "*Le temps presse.*" I shall be here until the end of the month, and then back to Newport, if not sooner.

I am, my dear Mr. Latrobe, yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

INVITATION OF KING LEOPOLD.

[*Extracts—Translation.*]

"In nearly every country the liveliest interest is taken in the geographical discoveries made in Central Africa.

"Numerous expeditions fostered by private subscriptions, proving the desire to arrive at important results, have been undertaken and are in progress in Africa. The English, Americans, Germans, Italians, and French have taken part, in different ways, in this generous movement in the interests of civilization and Christianity—to abolish the slave trade, to disperse the ignorance still prevailing in regard to this part of the world, to become acquainted with its resources, which would seem to be immense, and, in a word, to pour upon it the treasures of civilization. Such is the purpose of a modern crusade, worthy of the age. Until now everything that has been done in this direction has been without concert, and it would seem to be wise and desirable that those who have the same object in view should confer together, agree upon a base of operations, determine upon the regions to be explored, so as to avoid, as far as possible, going over the same ground twice.

"On the 11th of September, 1876, there will assemble at Brussels the presidents of the principal Geographical Societies of Europe and others who, by their travels, their studies, their philanthropic sentiments and their spirit of charity, have been the most identified with the efforts already made to introduce civilization into Africa.

"The meeting will consist of some twenty persons who have accepted my invitation, forming a congress, the object of which will be to discuss the present condition of Africa, the results already obtained, and those which remain to be accomplished. The propriety of establishing a central and international committee to explain to the public the definite object in view, and to provide the means of carrying it out, appealing to the philanthropic sentiments and the liberality already so abundantly manifested.

"I would be highly pleased to see the United States represented at the conference by one or two distinguished men. Speak to them of the proposed conference at Brussels, and say what pleasure I will have in receiving them as my guests.

"The conference at Brussels will have no political character. Interested myself in Africa, I offer the hospitality of Brussels, in hotels prepared for the purpose, to those who will take part with me in the proceedings of the 11th of September.

"I know that distance does not stop Americans; I know their sympathy for the free institutions of our country; I admire on my part their great nation, and I will be happy to meet them on our neutral soil to fraternize with the geographers of Europe and to labor for the well being of a continent that civilization ought to metamorphose."

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH HOUSE, August 24, 1876

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I am delighted to learn, through your note this morning received, that there is some chance of your going to Brussels on the invitation the King directed me to tender you. I have just heard that the President of the Geographical Society of New York, Judge Daly, who has also been invited, will *not* be able to go, on account of his judicial duties, having to hold court in September, and there being no one to take his place this would leave America unrepresented if you

should not go, and the King, I know, would regret it extremely. I trust you will be able to leave. You are the *very man* for the work and for the occasion. Take all the time you may require to come to a favorable decision.

Yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

Letter from President Latrobe.

MY DEAR MR. DELFOSSE: Since I wrote to you on Tuesday, asking time before I replied definitely to the invitation with which I have been honored by the King of Belgium, I have kept the mail and the telegraph busy for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible for me to accept it, consistently with professional and other engagements; but I am truly sorry to say that in the short time that would intervene between this and the 30th instant, which is the latest day at which I could sail to be in season for the proposed meeting on the 11th of September, I have found it impossible. And here I might close my letter with the expression of my profound regret, were it not proper that I should ask you to convey to his Majesty the King of Belgium my deep sense of the great and most flattering compliment which he has paid me. The only object to which, for now more than half a century, I have devoted myself, outside of my profession of the law, has been Africa. I imbibed my interest in it from the distinguished gentleman with whom I studied, the late General Harper, one of the founders of the Colonization Society. I used the skill which I had acquired as a draughtsman at West Point to prepare the first map of Liberia that was ever engraved. The name of Liberia was the result of a conversation between General Harper and myself, who gave alternately names to the places which the maps presented. Aiding General Harper, I prepared the instructions which Abel Hurd carried with him when he went to Liberia at General Harper's expense, directed to journey westward until he struck the Niger, which he was to follow to the sea, solving in that manner the problem of its mouth. He died before he could carry out the plan which was at a later date pursued by the Landers with success. Vessel load after vessel load of emigrants have I superintended the embarkation of, and the settlement made by the State of Maryland at Cape Palmas was under my direction, even the preparation of the Code for its government. And thus I became, after many years of labor for Africa, the *President of the National Society*. Matters that I mention now in no spirit of egotism, but to justify your suggestion of me to his Majesty, to which I well know I am indebted for the compliment he has paid me. I mention them, too, that you may understand how strong must be the considerations that induce me to decline this most flattering invitation. I have always believed that the day would come when two races that will not intermarry must separate, *if both are free*; and I have advocated African colonization as affording a refuge for the weaker, when the alternative became apparent of emigration or extirpation; not extirpation by the sword, but by a dwindling away under the force of circumstances that neither are competent to control. With me this has been axiomatic; and fifty years' observation has confirmed the truth of the theory which made me originally a colonizationist. I have looked upon Liberia as this place of refuge. Liberia, in its turn, I have regarded as an entering place into the continent, and its people as the agents who were to produce the metamorphosis which his Majesty refers to in the admirable exposition which his letter to you contains of the motives that actuate him, and the plans he has in view. If this

emigration shall never take place, so as to give America a homogeneous white population, Liberia will have fulfilled a grand destiny as the noblest missionary enterprise that the world has ever known. A white man here and there dotted over Africa can produce but little result in the way of Christianizing and civilizing it; but an influx of hundreds, of thousands, of millions even, of intelligent educated negroes, carrying with them knowledge, science, art, and religion, has been prepared, and must one day take place. Nor is this speculation only. Since the late war emancipated the negroes of the United States, the Society I represent has sent more emigrants to Liberia than in the same number of years before; and at this very moment there are six thousand applicants for a passage which the Society has no means to send. Thinking thus of Africa, and having kept myself informed of all that has been done, from Park down to Stanley, it is very painful to me that I thus lose the opportunity that will not occur again of striking a blow in her cause; for it is the cause of Africa and its millions, and not colonization, now that Liberia is a nation among the nations, which I have at heart. The subject, my dear sir, is inexhaustible, and I have already made my letter too long. I must close it by again requesting you to convey to his Majesty, the King of Belgium, my sense of the compliment he has paid me, and to receive for yourself the assurance of my personal esteem and great regard.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 24, 1876.

His Excellency, MAURICE DELFOSSE.

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

BELGIAN LEGATION, 1714 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 14, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I am directed to tell you the King read with much interest your remarks on Africa and Africans, (in your letter to me,) and regrets all the more for it your not having been able to go to Brussels on the invitation I communicated to you last summer. It is hoped that the Association will be more fortunate in that respect at some future day.

I enclose some documents concerning the proceedings of the late Conference in September last. They will no doubt interest you. I trust the President of the Geographical Society of New York, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, will succeed in forming a strong National committee in this country, and that you will be willing, when the opportunity arises, to lend a helping hand and your personal co-operation to that object and the work of the Association.

Yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ACT OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer farther injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society, and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act heretofore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed; *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion of the General Assembly.

SIXTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

JANUARY 15 and 16, 1878.

WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1878.

American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

General Secretary—REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

Dr. HARVEY LANDSLY, *Chairman*,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

HON. PETER PARKER,

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.,

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D.D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ———dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1878.

NORMAL SCH. STM. FELIX - AMPT - LA

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1854. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Jos. F. Elder, D. D., New York. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1878. Com. Robert W. Shufeldt, Conn. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1840. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.. <i>Ind.</i>
1845. Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D. <i>Neb.</i>	1869. PROF. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.. <i>D. C.</i>
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.. <i>N. J.</i>	1869. Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D. D. LL. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.... <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.. <i>N. J.</i>
1858. Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1878.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Gen. John W. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Henry Upson, Rev. George D. Matthews, D. D., Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESENTED JANUARY 13, 1878.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year, two Vice-Presidents and two Life Directors of the American Colonization Society have been removed by death.

THE REV. NATHAN L. RICE, D. D., of Kentucky, elected a Vice-President in 1854, died on the 11th of June, leaving the memory of a good man who dedicated eminent abilities and acquirements to the highest ends of human life.

MOSES ALLEN, ESQ., of New York, elected a Vice-President in 1838, passed to his rest on the 10th of October, greatly beloved for his simplicity and courtesy, uniform kindness of disposition and rare Christian virtues.

DR. CHARLES B. NEW, of Mississippi, who constituted himself a Life Director in 1858, will be long mourned by multitudes in the wide sphere of usefulness in which he moved and which he adorned. It is stated that he expressed a deep and increasing interest in our work a short time before his decease, which took place on the 15th of April.

IN THE death, on the 13th of August, of CHAUNCEY ROSE, ESQ., of Indiana, the Society laments the loss of a generous friend, he having given it \$5,000 in 1869 and \$5,000 in 1873. His charities were large and discriminating, quiet and unobtrusive, gladdening many hearts and helping many a good work.

WE HAVE to record the decease, on the 27th of August, of EDWIN L. STANTON, ESQ., recently elected a member of the Executive Committee. His eminent abilities, estimable character, promise of usefulness, and cordial interest in the prosperity of the Society, render his early death an event deeply lamented.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1877 have been:—

Donations and collections.....	\$6,521.98
Legacies	1,799.65
Emigrants toward their expenses.....	1,000.00
Education in Liberia.....	207.01
From other sources, including \$210.10 from interest and investments realized.....	2,521.48
Receipts.....	\$12,053.12
Balance, January 1, 1877.....	1,404.59
Making the resources	\$13,547.71
The disbursements have been.....	12 639.22
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1877.....	\$908.49

Some reduction in the current receipts was to be expected by reason of the universal depression of financial and business affairs; but the friends of Africa should gird themselves with fresh consecration, and take up the Society with a holier love, pushing it forward with more fervent hope, and faith, and prayer that God will so pour out His Spirit as to make this day of our weakness the day of His greater strength.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Jasper*, mentioned in the last Report to have sailed November 1st, anchored off Monrovia, December 16th. We are informed that no deaths have taken place among the twenty-seven emigrants sent by her, and that their condition is hopeful and encouraging.

Our annual expedition was by the bark *Liberia*, which left New York on Wednesday, January 2d. It consisted of fifty-three emigrants, well provided for at sea and for six months after landing. Of these, 21 were from Rosedale, Pasquotank Co., 7 from Warsaw, Duplin Co., 4 from Morrisville, Wake Co., and 1 from Raleigh, N. C.; 10 from Aberdeen and 6 from Okolona, Miss.; 2 from Baltimore; and 1 each from Berryville, Clarke Co., Va., and Harrisburg, Penn. Thirty-two chose to settle at Brewerville, 17 at Arthington, and 4 at Monrovia. Of the adult males, 11 are farmers, 3 teachers, 2 shoemakers, and 1 carpenter. Three are graduates of colleges for the education of colored youth, and 22 are communicants in evangelical churches.

For the first time, our long intended purpose to have emigrants pay a part of the expense of their passage and settlement has been commenced, and with gratifying results. Those from Rosedale, N. C., paid \$450; from Aberdeen, Miss., \$250; Okolona, Miss., \$175; and Warsaw, N. C., \$70; and the young men from Berryville, Va., \$40; and Raleigh, N. C., \$15. Total, \$1,000. Besides this, a number of them paid a

portion or the whole of their fare to the port of embarkation, thus materially strengthening our treasury.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of some six hundred dollars from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society toward defraying the expenses of the present company for Brewerville,—a settlement on the St. Paul's river, commenced in 1870, at the suggestion and with the aid of that active Auxiliary, which latter has been continued by appropriations reaching about eleven thousand dollars.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the Society, has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-seven years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,190, and a total from the beginning of 15,178, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,900 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Among the cabin passengers by the *Liberia* are Dr. A. L. Stanford and Mr. C. H. Hicks, commissioners to examine Liberia in behalf of freedmen in Arkansas; Mr. James R. Priest, born in that republic of American parents and a graduate of the College at Monrovia, now going home after a course of study in the United States, four years of which were spent at the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York City, and from which he has received the degrees of "Civil Engineer" and "Mining Engineer"; and Rev'ds Robert A. M. and James H. Deputie, returning to their adopted country. The two latter are sons of Mr. Charles Deputie, who removed from Hollidaysburg, Penn., over twenty-four years ago, accompanied by his wife and three sons and three daughters. The six children lived, grew and married, and they have now twenty-one children. The three sons became ministers of the gospel, and one of the daughters married a preacher, and she also was an efficient school-teacher. And it was not until the past few months that one of the six brothers and sisters was removed by death.

CONTEMPLATED EXODUS.

During the year, a widely spreading feeling among the colored people in favor of an emigration to Liberia has been manifested, and a very large number of applications for passage and settlement, from individuals, families and companies, has been, and continues to be, received by the Society. Organizations for the purpose of removal to that republic are reported in various places in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and other states, some of them said to represent five thousand persons. These do not include the "Liberia Exodus Association," of Charleston, S. C., which reports "100,000 persons as having signified their desire to go to Liberia"; nor "The Colonization Coun-

cil," of Shreveport, Louisiana, which is stated, by its President, "to have 71,000 names enrolled for settlement in Liberia." Public meetings to consider the question of emigration have been held in prominent cities of the South; and at a Convention at Helena, Ark., November 23d and 24th, two Commissioners were appointed to visit Liberia. These have embarked on their important mission. A quarter of a million of people are estimated to be looking to Africa as their home and distinct nationality.

These movements, which are entirely voluntary, may be accepted as indications of what seems to be only the beginning of an inevitable and continuous going forth of the better class of this element of population—from where their natural and social advantages are felt to be inferior to those of the free Christian republic, which offers them practical equality and all the other benefits of civil and religious liberty.

It is a serious question whether emigration to Africa shall be carefully organized and controlled by those who know the country and the climate, and who can provide for the best welfare of the emigrants, or whether they shall plunge indiscreetly into all the perils of a miscellaneous and mismanaged exodus. It is most important that all who do go shall be intelligent, healthy, industrious and resolute, who shall take with them "that twin blessing of Christianity and civilization" to the land of their ancestors.

An indiscriminate and general exodus to Liberia is to be deprecated for many reasons; but a wisely arranged and moderate and gradually increasing removal would be a good thing for those who go and those who remain, helpful to Africa, and indirectly result in augmenting American trade with that vast continent. Those only should go who are willing to till the soil, and make for themselves pleasant homes, and give to their children a Christian training and education. Intelligent and enterprising men will there see opportunities to gain wealth by agriculture and commerce, and to acquire fame as pioneers and statesmen in the new commonwealths which will arise in that quarter of the globe. Pious men and women will there find ample scope to exert an influence in bringing that dark land to the knowledge of the Divine light. Color and climate, that hinders others, will help them, and Africa will be enlightened and evangelized.

America was settled by colonization. In some movement of the kind, if not just that way, all countries are opened, though the United States affords the best illustration in history of the happy fruits of colonization. There is no reason why colonies should not be planted within a quarter of a century in Africa, except the embarrassment in the condition of the people of color. They are lately out of bondage, and are merely beginning to receive intellectual training. Twenty-five years from now they will probably have so far advanced as to become much

more self-reliant, active and intelligent, better qualified than they are now for the subjugation of their ancestral continent to Christian civilization; but at this time, as the more thoughtful and enterprising among them, especially those who feel restless and discontented here, are leading in that direction, they should be encouraged and aided in the execution of their choice.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

It is a new thing for Freedmen, by thousands, to address Congress, and through Congress the nation, urging their need, their desire and their claims for assistance to emigrate. Several such petitions have been presented to the present Congress, and among them the following, which was read in the House of Representatives, October 25, and referred to the standing Committee on Education and Labor:—

To the Honorable Senate, and

House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN : The undersigned respectfully and earnestly ask your attention to this their statement and request; and confidently hope to receive your favorable consideration of the claim they urge. Your petitioners are descendants of African slaves, brought to this country against their will; while for two hundred years their children have given their labor to increase, especially in raising cotton, the wealth of every section of the United States. We desire now to return to Africa and make it our home; but after all the years given to the white race, we as a people are left without the means of paying our passage or providing for our immediate wants on landing in Liberia. We ask that you will aid our efforts; and that not as a charity, but as a debt.

Our reasons for desiring to emigrate are two; the experience of twelve years since our emancipation shows that the number of laborers in this country increases more rapidly than that of employers; and that the competition of white labor will leave many of us unemployed. Besides, the experience of more than one hundred years in the Northern States shows that in this competition the colored people cannot expect to occupy any but subordinate positions, either as laborers or as citizens. The main reason urged why we should remain here is, that our labor and our votes are needed in this country; a suggestion that our interests should in the future, as in the past, be made subordinate to the interests of the white people.

On the other hand the republic of Liberia offers us lands, freedom from competition with any but our own race, and an equal prospect of superior position. Moreover, the entire continent of Africa is now open to the better instructed classes, and the road to honorable and useful employment, as well as to Christian enterprise, is wide and inviting. And your petitioners ask your assistance in their efforts for these additional considerations: When war for American Independence closed, England, at great expense, provided a home for American slaves taken in the war, on the coast of Africa. When, according to the provision of the American Constitution, the slave-trade was to be stopped, the United States Government gave passage to some of our people to prepare a home, and sent re-captured Africans to Liberia as an asylum for them. And this they continued to do, even to strangers who had never rendered any service to the American people, till our emancipation was obtained. We cannot conceive that the American people will deny the descendants of those who have devoted their faithful service to them, what they have granted as a debt to aliens. Your petitioners confidently ask that you will grant the same sum, \$100 each, to us as emigrants, which your predecessors furnished for the benefit of the recaptured. For this amount the American Colonization Society

is now, as in past years, ready to furnish us a passage to Liberia and six months shelter, provisions, and instruction for our children until we can provide for ourselves by the use of the lands granted us by the Liberian Government. We feel assured that your favorable action will not only be approved but commended by the great majority of the American people.

ROBERT ORR,

President North Carolina Freedmen's Emigration Aid Society.

SHERWOOD CAPPS,

Corresponding Secretary.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

By way of a brief reply to unfounded statements calculated to discourage emigration to Liberia the Society presents the recently expressed opinions of three experienced and responsible men: opinions that fully agree with the information it has uniformly received.

Rev. J. T. Gracy, formerly a missionary in India, and who visited Liberia in the winter of 1876-77, wrote:

"The white man cannot get on in this climate, but the colored man from abroad soon passes through the acclimating process, and can live and labor, and earn and eat as well here as anywhere else in the world. I have taken pains not to overdraw in any direction. There are settlers here who are dissipated, but they are very few. Some mechanics have not found remunerative employment, and a few grumble: but the most of the people, in fact, almost all that we have conversed with, after passing through the slight attack of fever, and a severer one of homesickness, in some cases, would not exchange their life and situation in Liberia for any other country. Many of them have tried other lands. Quite a proportion of the better classes have been in England or other European countries, and yet are persuaded that they can earn more, and have better food and more of it, and a happier or more congenial life in Liberia than elsewhere."

Mr. A. B. Hooper, a resident of Liberia for twenty years, in a letter to his former master, dated "Ridgeland, St. Paul's River," states:

"I am happy to say to you that I am in good health, never sick. This climate is good. I work every day. I have leased my land to an English Company to plant coffee in co-partnership. They bear all expenses and pay me £60 (\$300) a year to oversee the work, and one-fourth of all the coffee raised on my land. I want to put out one hundred thousand coffee trees within the next two years. The people of this county are getting along very well. They are planting coffee. This country in twenty years more will be one of the great coffee markets of the world."

Mr. Jesse Sharp, an enterprising and successful citizen of Liberia, who emigrated there in 1859, in a letter to his sister residing in Colum-

bia, S. C., under date of August 29, says:

"I regret to hear that you have such hard times in America. We always have something here to eat, and there is no such thing as dying here from hunger. Sometimes there may be those who suffer for some kind of foreign articles only; but breadstuffs and vegetables never cease to grow here, and palm-nuts and palm-oil are all over the country. These nuts and oils are the sweetest you ever tasted, and are the most appropriate for food. Fish abound in all the waters, and deer and wild game in the woods. You can raise chickens, sheep and goats; and ducks thrive well. None can say, I am hungry. Any person coming here and going on his farm and working four hours a day cannot help but succeed."

The foregoing is a mere sample of the conclusive evidence of which a volume could be easily collected, going to show that the partial and prejudiced accounts of disparaging and unnamed reporters should not be too readily credited against more than sixty years of African Colonization, and in the face and growth of the republic of Liberia.

LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

The agricultural interests of Liberia are hopeful. Owing to the constantly growing demand for coffee, the farmers are planting and cultivating it with commendable energy and increasing success. It is the most abundant article of export, and represents also the largest material wealth which the Republic derives from the industry of its population. The Government having passed an Act to "lease lands to foreigners," a number of Europeans have leased lands on the St. Paul's river for coffee cultivation, and property there has risen in market value.

The National biennial election took place May 1, when Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, of Bassa County, was chosen President, and Hon. Daniel B. Warner, of Monrovia, was elected Vice-President. Several proposed amendments to the Constitution, one of which was to allow white men to own land and thus become citizens of the Republic, were voted upon at the same time, and were defeated by an overwhelming majority.

EDUCATION.

The Liberia College has its usual four classes, comprising ten pupils, and the Preparatory Department has twenty-eight scholars. Besides the Alexander High School, at Harrisburg, and the schools (two) at Arthington and (one) at Brewerville, under the control of this Society, there are twenty-three schools, fifteen of them supported by the Liberia Government, in Montserrado County. The facilities for education in the other three counties of the Republic are stated to be equal to those in Montserrado.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The late wonderful termination by Stanley of his arduous and successful journey across the African Continent, with the discovery of the course of the Congo, is not only the greatest geographical event of the age, but it promises to form a new era of trade, progress and missions by laying open to commercial enterprise, colonization and Christian effort, a vast and populous region of the earth.

France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Portugal are each pushing geographical explorations in Africa, and commendable activity for its Christian occupation and elevation is shown by the English Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Free and Established Churches of Scotland. Let not the United States be the last on the muster-roll of those countries which seem destined to bring the African race and the inexhaustable wealth of their fertile soil, mineral products and free labor under the safeguard of public law, modern civilization and the power of the gospel.

Especially should all possible favor be centered upon Liberia. In the expressive language of Bishop Gilbert Haven—who could not, as a candid man, have visited its settlements and conversed with its people without seeing the important results which must accrue from that Christian State, viz:

“No American should fail to sympathize with this struggling Republic. It is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. It is our contribution to the vast problem now being solved in that marvel of Continents. It is the seed we plant in that mighty lump. We should study it in the light not only of its interests, but our own also. We should form closer connections with it in business. We should bind it to us by steam, by mail, by trade: in a word, we should help America in Africa for the sake of our own Africa in America.”

'TREASURERS' REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1877.* Cr.

Received donations and collections.	\$6,521 98	Paid passage and support of emigrants.	\$5,241 31
" legacies.	1,799 65	" support of schools in Liberia.	207 01
" investments realized,	238 00	" taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g	992 80
" interest,	2 40	" printing the African Repository.	454 42
" from emigrants for passage,	1,000 00	" salaries of Secretaries and Agents, printing, post-	
" support of schools in Liberia,	207 01	" ages, taxes on land, Washington and New York	
" rents of Colonization Building,	2,295 33	" office expenses, traveling expenses, &c.,	5,773 68
" subscriptions to African Repository,	48 75		
Receipts	12,063 12	Payments	12,639 22
Balance, January 1, 1877	1,494 59	Balance in bank, December 31, 1877	908 49
Total,	\$13,547 71	Total,	\$13,547 71

The Committee on Accounts find the same correct.

JOHN B. KERR, {
WM. V. PETTIT, {
Committee.

Washington, D. C., *January 15, 1878.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1878.*

The Annual meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. George D. Matthews, D.D., of New York City, led in prayer.

The Society was addressed by William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D., President of Girard College, and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow, in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George D. Matthews, D. D., of New York City, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1878.*

The American Colonization Society met at the appointed time, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Rev. Drs. George W. Samson, John W. Chickering and S. R. Dennen were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to William H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, for their able and eloquent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Pastor and officers of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for their kindness and courtesy in granting its use last evening for our Annual Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report, recommending, mainly, the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and Com. Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., of Connecticut, as additional Vice-Presidents of the Society, *viz:*—

President.

1851. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Rev. S. Iremus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rev. Randolph B. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Edward McGhee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Wm. L. Hudington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Pres. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Jos. F. Elder, D. D., New York. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1877. Rev. William E. Scheuck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1878. Conn. Robert W. Shufeldt, Conn. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1878.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order, and at his request the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary reported that the Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Shoemakertown, Montgomery Co., Pa., had been constituted a Life Director of the Society by the payment into the treasury of One Thousand Dollars by Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

The unprinted Minutes of the last Annual meeting and the Minutes of the adjourned meeting in New York, May 8, were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker and Rev. Drs. Edward W. Appleton and Steele were appointed a Committee on credentials; who immediately retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies for the year 1878:

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—*Gen. John W. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Henry Upson, Rev. George D. Matthews, D. D., Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

The following members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS—Rev. John P. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., Rev. William H. Steele, D.D., Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D.D.

† EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq.

*Not in attendance.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The **STANDING COMMITTEES** were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Almon Merwin, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley, Dr. Theodore L. Mason.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D.D., Rev. William H. Steele, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. John B. Kerr.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. Henry Upson, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Rev. William T. Findley, D.D., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to a Special Committee to select portions to be read at the Anniversary meeting this evening.

Mr. Pettit, Rev. Dr. Steele and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the past year, and list of property belonging to the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will pay their respects to the President of the United States at such hour to-morrow as shall suit his convenience; and that Hon. Mr. Parker be requested to arrange for the interview.

The proposed amendment to Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, made by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and considered at the last Annual meeting of this Board, was taken up, briefly discussed, and laid over until to-morrow.

The proposed amendments to Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society, made and approved at the adjourned meeting of this Board in New York, May 8, were taken up and their consideration was laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Denuen, it was

Resolved, That when the Board shall adjourn, it will be to meet to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Steele and Edward W. Appleton and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1878.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, President Latrobe in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker reported that the President of the United States would be pleased to receive the Board of Directors this morning at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Parker, from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

A report was read from the Standing Committee on Finance, which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Mr. Plumley, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a report, which was considered and laid over, and was subsequently called up and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Pettit, from the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts find the same correct.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that they have no *special* recommendation to offer on the subject referred to them. The depressed condition of the cause of Colonization, so far as collections are concerned, makes it almost impossible to offer Agents inducements sufficient to command their services. While this state of affairs

exists, a partial remedy may be found in addressing known friends of the cause and others by correspondence and circulars directly from the office, as has been done during the past year. We recommend to the Executive Committee continuous and earnest efforts in this direction.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of emigration beg leave respectfully to report that it seems a matter of just exultation to the friends of Liberia that, for the first time in the history of the American Colonization Society, we have been able, during the past year, to dispatch a company of emigrants who contributed to repay a considerable portion of the expenses attendant on their emigration. Hoping that this is the beginning of a new system which is destined to prevail more and more among our colored fellow-citizens who propose to remove to Liberia, your Committee recommend that in the choice of emigrants, the Executive Committee be instructed to have primary reference to the character of emigrants and their ability to meet, in whole or in part, the expense of their transportation. We further recommend that the Executive Committee be directed to adhere to the policy of incurring no debt in the dispatch and equipment of emigrants.

The vast number of our colored citizens who are now seeking an exodus from the United States to Africa would seem to suggest that African Colonization, as heretofore fostered by this Society, is entering on a new era, in which the enlarged proportions of the movement may call for new providential agencies, and lay a new burden of duty not only on philanthropists, but also on the nation at large. In the meantime, however, these new agencies, whether initiated by the voluntary and self-sustaining enterprise of our colored citizens, or whether conducted under the auspices of the Government, will require to be guided by the experience which this Society has gained during the sixty years and more of its beneficent activity, to the end that such new agencies and methods may be protected from the illusions of men who may seek to promote their personal emolument rather than the welfare of the colored race.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Education respectfully Report: The recognized principles which must control the policy of the American Colonization Society in their efforts to promote the educational interests of Liberia, have been so fully presented in three or four late reports to this Board, that they need no new discussion. They are substantially these two: *First*, that in the selection of emigrants the Society should seek educated young men as well as able-bodied laborers. *Second*, that they should encourage all efforts to advance the common schools supported by the Liberian Government, the mission schools which seek to give a higher education, and the College which is sustained by an endowment and directed by Trustees in this country. The unusual proportion of young men, thoroughly trained for different spheres of usefulness, who were found in the company of emigrants last sent out, encourages the belief that an influence will be exerted through them for the general interests of education in Liberia. The efforts of the Trustees of the College to secure a President for the College who may at once organize effective instruction and discipline in the College, and aid in awakening the people and Missionary Societies to co-operation in their measures, gives fresh hope that the end sought is in time to be secured.

The proposed amendment to Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, made by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and approved by this Board last January, was called up,

considered and, on motion, the matter was referred to the Delegation in this Board from that Society.

At 10:25 o'clock the Board of Directors took a recess to call, as appointed, upon the President of the United States, and after a pleasant interview, the Board, at 11:45, resumed its session.

The Corresponding Secretary presented letters from the following Life Directors, excusing their absence from the meeting: Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard for Rev. Dr. S. Ireneus Prime, Dec. 13; Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Dec. 19, and Edward Coles, Esq., January 12.

At 12 o'clock, the appointed hour for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess for thirty minutes; at the expiration of which time, it was again called to order.

Mr. Pettit offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, accepted and adopted.

WHEREAS, The object of this Society is and ever has been, to promote the welfare of the people of the African race in this country by their settlement in the land from whence their progenitors were brought, and also by their elevation in the scale of humanity by introducing among them the civilization of the people of the United States and of the European race: And

WHEREAS, There appears to be a general interest exhibited in the condition of Africa by the nations of Europe, as well as by its friends in this country, by the exploration of its territory and by intercourse with its people. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board view with special gratification such general interest, and the various results, as published, of the explorations of Central and other parts of that Continent.

Resolved, That this Board record its particular pleasure at the fact that one of the most important, if not the most important of these expeditions has been conducted under the guidance of an American citizen, and that they view the exploration from the East to the West Coast of Africa, led by Henry M. Stanley, as one that does honor not only to him, but also to James Gordon Bennett and the proprietors of the London Telegraph, who assumed with so great liberality the very large expense of the expedition.

The proposed amendments to Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society, made and approved at the adjourned stated meeting of the Board of Directors in New York, was called up and considered, whereupon the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote of yeas 11, nays 10:—

Resolved, That further action upon the resolution adopted by the Board, May 8, having in view the removal of the chief seat of operations of the Society, be postponed.

• Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, from the majority of the special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the election of the following:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Sanson, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Continued from the Fifty-fifth Annual Report.)

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Indian Terr'y.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years
156	Jasper.	Nov., 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
157	Jasper.	Nov., 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
158	Thomas Pope.	Oct., 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
159	Liberia.	July, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Span.	Oct., 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Liberia.	Dec., 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Jasper.	Nov., 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Liberia.	Dec., 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.		62	36	57	299	77	366	9	583	110	3741	1761	1251	2161	11	156	609	316	992	678	56	83	45	83	1	5	7	17	9	346		13,951

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63	South Carolina.....	1,251	Missouri.....	83	tion Society has settled at "Maryland in Liberia".....	1,227	
Rhode Island.....	36	Georgia.....	2,164	Michigan.....	5			
Connecticut.....	57	Florida.....	11	Iowa.....	7			
New York.....	299	Alabama.....	156	Wisconsin.....	17			
New Jersey.....	77	Mississippi.....	609	Texas.....	9	NOTE.—The number of Recap- tured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—not embraced in the fore- going table—is 5,722, making a grand total of 30,900.	Total.....	15,178
Pennsylvania.....	395	Louisiana.....	316	Indian Territory.....	346			
Delaware.....	9	Tennessee.....	992	Barbados.....	—			
Maryland.....	583	Kentucky.....	678	Total.....	13,951			
District of Columbia.....	110	Ohio.....	56					
Virginia.....	3,741	Indiana.....	83					
North Carolina.....	1,761	Illinois.....	65	The Maryland State Coloniza-				

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

SIXTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting ^{AND} _{OF THE} Board of Directors.

JANUARY 21 and 22, 1879.

WASHINGTON, CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1879.

American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Honorary Secretary—REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLY, *Chairman*,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

HON. PETER PARKER,

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.,

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D.D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of—dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

WOPKINS
SIXTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting ^{AND} _{OF THE} Board of Directors.

JANUARY 21 and 22, 1879.

WASHINGTON, CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1879.

2d. ed.

2714
3814

to 1881.

1881-1882

.....
NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS, HAMPTON, VA.
.....

1881-1882
1883-1884

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1898. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., Ga. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D.D., LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Conn. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.. <i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, L L. D..... <i>Neb.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D... <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.. <i>N. J.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.. <i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq... .. <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Joseph P. Brinton, Esq., William H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., William Montelius, Esq.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESENTED JANUARY 21, 1879.

NECROLOGY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is called, at the commencement of its Sixty-Second Annual Report, to offer tribute to the memory of friends whose names are to be enrolled henceforth among the honored dead.

JAMES B. HOSMER, Esq., in 1869 elected a Vice President of the Society, was buried on his ninety-seventh birth-day, September 27th, the oldest person in his native city, Hartford, Conn. Quiet and unassuming, he devoted most of his time, after he retired from mercantile business forty-five years ago, to benevolent and religious institutions. He was deeply interested in the movements of this Society and gave liberally for the furtherance of its work, remembering it in his will with \$2,000, and the Liberia College with \$1,000. He witnessed a good confession, and by a blameless walk and conversation, illustrated the principles of the gospel.

HERMAN CAMP, Esq., of Trumansburg, N. Y., in 1846, by a donation of \$1,000, made himself a Director for Life in this Society, and he often took part in its deliberations. An earnest Christian philanthropist, the lowliest were made glad by his intelligent sympathy and unceasing beneficence.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, in 1869 constituted a Director for Life of this Society, always expressed a deep interest in its welfare, and by services and gifts, contributed to its prosperity. His life was a long one, but every day of its maturity was occupied in studies and experiments that gave to the world discoveries and improvements of great importance and practical utility. In every domain he entered he was an en-

thusiast and a master, his whole energies devoted to the advancement of the good of mankind. Not the least of his labors was the organization and management of the Smithsonian Institution, whereby that grand gift to the people was made a success. He was as eminent for his Christian character as for his scientific attainments.

HON. JOHN B. KERR, in 1863 chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, was faithful in attendance at the meetings and prompt in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him. He was remarkable for strict probity, tender sympathies, warm affection and unfaltering devotion to what he believed was right. The sorrow of his colleagues at his death is lightened by the belief, that though suddenly called, he joyfully passed to the presence of his Lord.

FINANCIAL.

The continued prostration of all business enterprises and the great reduction of incomes from every source, again affect unfavorably the receipts of the Society.

The receipts during the year 1878 have been:—

Donations and collections.....	\$10,682 64
Legacies	1,415 20
Emigrants toward their expenses.....	260 50
For common school education in Liberia.....	420 63
Other sources, including \$366.20 from investments realized,.....	3,006 64
Receipts	\$15,785 61
Balance, January 1, 1878.....	908 49
Making the resources.....	\$16,694 10
The disbursements have been.....	16,406 87
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1878.....	\$ 287 23

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark "Liberia," whose departure was mentioned in the last Report, arrived at Monrovia, February 6th. Two deaths have taken place among the fifty-three emigrants sent in her, neither of them, however, from causes peculiar to the African climate.

Two expeditions have since been dispatched, as follows: By the "Liberia," from New York, June 19, consisting of seventy emigrants, and by the new trader "Monrovia," from the same port, December 3, comprising thirty-one persons. They were mostly in families, and the description of a portion of them visited by a gentleman of judgment and experience applies equally to all, viz.: "They are a very intelligent set of people and of more than average ability, leading me to hope that they will do well for themselves and be a help to Africa."

These one hundred and one emigrants were from the following named places: Boston, Mass., 14; Norfolk, Va., 3; Indian Town, Currituck Co., 51; Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., 8; Woodville, Perquimons Co., 4; and Shiloh, Camden Co., N. C., 2; Marion, S. C., 1; Pensacola, Florida, 6; and Marshall, Texas, 12. Forty-four were reported to be communicants in Christian churches. Of the adult males, 12 are farmers, 4 clergymen, 3 carpenters, and one each a cooper, miller, machinist, cabinet-maker, bricklayer, plasterer, teacher, and physician. Nearly all reached the vessels at their own expense, while others gave us \$119.50 in repayment, and a few contributed \$141 toward the cost of their passage to Liberia. They were thoroughly equipped and every possible precaution taken to insure their comfort and safety at sea and during acclimation. Both companies are to locate at Brewerville, a growing settlement named in honor of the late Charles Brewer, Esq., long an enlightened friend of Africa. For this purpose, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society generously appropriated \$7,000 from the residuary bequest of Mr. Brewer to that old and zealous auxiliary.

The "Liberia," in a thick fog, when four days out, collided with the Australian bark "Marti." No one on the "Liberia" was injured, nor did the accident cause her to leak, nor do any harm to the hull below the rail. It, however, carried away her bowsprit, with rigging attached, and started the windlass. The Captain thought better to return for repairs—which were completed in two days, the water casks were refilled, and she again sailed June 30th, the emigrants remaining on board all the time, happy and not in the least discouraged. The "Liberia" arrived out August 10th, and at the latest dates the passengers by her were well and contented at Brewerville.

This is the first voyage of the "Monrovia," a clipper bark of 543 tons register, built of the best materials for Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, long engaged in the West African trade. She is described as the best in arrangements of all the vessels in the business, having superior accommodations for twenty cabin passengers, and can take in the poop, which is thoroughly ventilated with side-lights and sky-lights, about ninety emigrant passengers. Her cost, when coppered and ready for sea, is \$30,000.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-eight years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,291, and a total from the beginning of 15,289, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,001 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Largely increased numbers of the intelligent and enterprising portion of the colored population are contemplating emigration to Liberia. The demand upon the Colonization Society, growing more and more pressing, and coming from every quarter, for information about that Republic and for the means of settlement there, far exceeds anything of the kind in its history. It is believed that half a million of people are considering removal to Africa as their home and nationality.

During the year, applications have been received from residents of the following places, viz. :—

Massachusetts. Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Reading.

Maryland. Easton.

District of Columbia. Washington.

Virginia. Gordonsville, Norfolk, Richmond, Sevensville.

North Carolina. Battleboro, Camden, Concord, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Enfield, Faison, Hookertown, Indian Town, Lexington, Maysville, New Berne, Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Rocky Mount, Rose Dale, Shiloh, Smithfield, South Mills, Warsaw, Woodbridge.

South Carolina. Columbia, Jonesville, Union.

Georgia. Albany, Augusta, Blakely, Camilla, Milford.

Florida. Jacksonville, Milton, Monticello, Pensacola, Pineville, Yalaha.

Alabama. Belleville, Burnsville, Claiborne, Gosport, Greenville.

Mississippi. Aberdeen, Austin, Egypt, Senatobia.

Louisiana. Bastrop, Fillmore, Monroe, New Orleans, Pattersonville, Thibodaux.

Texas. Calvert, Hallettsville, Houston, Luling, Marshall, Wharton.

Arkansas. DeView, Duncan, Galloway, Helena, Little Rock, Mariana, Poplar Grove, Trenton.

Tennessee. Bristol, Memphis, Nashville, Versailles.

Kentucky. Birmingham, Louisville.

Illinois. Chicago, Randolph.

Missouri. Kansas City.

Exodus Associations have been formed at several of the places above named. Those at Pineville, Florida, are said to have 800 members, at Houston, Texas, 300, and at Helena, Arkansas, 500, proposing to charter and fit out vessels and proceed at their own expense direct to Liberia.

AN EXODUS.

Since our last Anniversary, there has been witnessed the first effective movement made by the American people of color from their own origi-

nal, voluntary action and at their own expense, to remove to the land of their ancestors. March 21, the bark "Azor" was dedicated to its special mission at Charleston with religious services, and April 21 she sailed from that City full of emigrants for Monrovia. Nearly as many more, eager to go, were left for want of room.

The Azor is a bark of 400 tons burthen, purchased at Boston by the Liberia Joint Stock Steamship Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina, and composed entirely of men of African descent. The number of emigrants who embarked, including both sexes and all ages, was 274. Two Church organizations were formed among them while at Charleston, viz.: The Azor African M. E. Church, with Rev. S. Flegler as pastor, and the Shiloh Baptist Church, with deacons and clerk; but no pastor.

The measles were unfortunately taken on board the Azor by her passengers, and amid the discomforts of people so hastily brought together without previous experience at sea, the ship fever made its appearance. The Directors of the expedition had been disappointed in securing the services of an educated physician, so that there was no proper medical attendance, and twenty-four of the emigrants died on the way, a large part of whom were children.

May 28, the eyes of the passengers were rejoiced by the sight of African land. On account of calms, sickness and shortness of water, the Azor entered Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, and her Captain there engaged the mail steamer Ethiopia to tow her to Monrovia, where she cast anchor, June 3. By the 5th of June all the emigrants, including two born on the voyage, were landed in Monrovia, where the Liberians gave them a warm reception: called a meeting of the leading citizens at the city Hall to welcome them, and there had a general interchange of views, satisfactory to all.

The Azor made the home run in thirty-six days, arriving at Charleston, July 24, when she was chartered for a freighting voyage to London. She returned, in ballast, to Charleston, January 10, and is said to be in course of preparation for a second trip to Monrovia, to sail February 20, with about 150 passengers and a venture of goods by merchants and others of Charleston for the Liberia market.

Ex-President Warner, in a letter of November 19, says: "The larger portion of the Azor people have settled at Poor-Bar or Digby, a few miles to the North and West of Monrovia; others have removed to Dixville, a village just in the rear of New-Georgia, leaving Messrs. Irons and Gilliard and a few families still in Monrovia."

It is proper to state that the American Colonization Society had no agency in the expedition by the Azor, except in active sympathy and best wishes, and experienced advice and counsel freely given to those

prominently engaged. They preferred to manage it alone, and mistakes followed. These can and will doubtless be avoided in future. It is a gratifying reflection that this Society, in sending 165 expeditions, has had no serious casualty happen to either vessel or emigrants. Special care has been taken to make their passage safe and comfortable, and kind Providence has given prosperity.

A RACE MOVEMENT.

In addition to the applications for transportation to Liberia and the independent shipment just mentioned, it is well to recall the fact that petitions, representing thousands of freedmen, have been presented to the present Congress asking assistance, to the amount of \$100 each, to enable them to remove to Africa, this being the sum formerly granted for the settlement in Liberia of each African recaptured from slave ships. For this amount the American Colonization Society will furnish a passage to that Republic, and six months provision and shelter after arrival, with land.

This spontaneous uprising] is worthy the serious attention of the whole nation. It indicates the beginning of a race movement which is certain to gather force as it progresses; and this power will be in proportion to the social disabilities of the people of color in this country, to their natural increase, to the competition of white labor, and to the advantages of freedom, education and political advancement in a land which is ruled entirely by their own race.

There will be great need of wisdom and experience to organize and outfit expeditions, and to control the character and conditions of emigration so as to provide for the health, subsistence and comfort of the emigrants, and to select those whose intelligence, industry and resolution shall afford reasonable guarantees of success.

The religious and missionary elements which enter into this movement are in full keeping with the same high motives which inspired the founders of this Society and which have been supreme in its history of sixty-two years. Instead of being dead and buried, it now appears that a new era in African Colonization is at hand—the era of a voluntary and self-sustaining emigration, in large numbers and with increasing resources. It is clear that the Society will have a very important part to act in the new exodus. Certain it is, that but for what it has done in planting civilization and Christianity in Liberia, the very suggestion of this African exodus would have been impossible. Its record of more than three score years is full of undeserved contumely and hindrances, but its quiet unyielding work has given Liberia to Africa, and has made peaceful colonization the historical sequel to emancipation in these United States.

LIBERIA.

The state of affairs in Liberia shows signs of improvement, and that progress, material and spiritual, will more than ever characterize her future.

Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, who was inaugurated President of Liberia, January 7th, at Monrovia, was born in Southampton Co., Virginia, January 24th, 1820, and was taken by his parents, both of whom were free, to the then Colony, arriving there January 11th, 1831, in the brig *Volador*, sent by this Society. His mother died July 7, 1865, but his father, born August 25th, 1796, still lives and is in good health.

President Gardner obtained his education in Liberia, and has held important positions—serving for sixteen consecutive years as a member of the National Legislature, and four years as Vice-President. His inaugural address exhibits ability, patriotism and statesmanship—pledging himself “to remove as far as possible, the weight which serves to retard labor and to discourage the husbandman, and to have money not only current with the Government, but with the citizens.”

The coffee of Liberia, pronounced by those of experience equal in quality to any in the world and superior to most, has been of late in extensive demand. The last crop was the largest ever known, 90,000 pounds of which were brought to New York in May, commanding some \$22,000. The bark *Elverton*, dispatched from Brazil, took, in April, about 100,000 coffee plants and 50,000 pounds of coffee seed; she returned to Monrovia in November for a similar cargo, which was readily procured. An order for 100,000 coffee seed has been sent from Jamaica. Queensland, South Australia, Ceylon, Java, Natal, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other countries are importing and planting Liberia coffee, and generally with extraordinary success. It is hardy and grows where other species will not, it resists the attacks of the dreaded leaf disease and yields enormously. It is stated that on an estate in Ceylon, where the Liberian plant has been tested, the unsurpassed crop of two tons of the fragrant berry has been gathered.

In a revival of religion, native heathen from a wide section of country attended the meetings, and it was ascertained that among those professing conversion were residents of villages as far inland as Boporo. *The Observer* of October 26, says: “The sum of \$2,758.93 has been expended for repairs on the Monrovia M. E. church. All of this money, except a few dollars, was contributed in Monrovia. * * * On Thanksgiving Day, a collection was taken in Trinity E. church, Monrovia, in aid of the building fund, and \$240 were received.”

Liberia needs a railroad, and good common roads with substantial

bridges over the creeks, for at least one hundred miles back, to locate the new comers at once from the ship into the healthy regions, and open to their astonished and thankful gaze one of the finest countries in the world, only waiting for the civilized and Christian settler to make it as desirable a home as may be found anywhere. The Government is not able to carry out these necessary internal improvements, and yet it is felt that some such provision ought to be made to diminish the inconveniences and lessen the labors of immigrants, and to reach a magnificent field for commercial enterprise. Let white Americans thus give to black Americans the facilities for moving eastward from California to the banks of the Niger, and further still to the highlands of Abyssinia. And who can say that it may not be reserved for the United States to cross two continents by the energy of her citizens and plant her institutions from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean?

TESTIMONY.

The much talked of exodus to Liberia has called out hostile criticism of that Republic. Happily the evidence is at hand of two visitors of preconceived opposition to the country, who made an examination of it during the year.

Mr. A. B. Williams, the correspondent of the *News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., who accompanied the Azor passengers, wrote to that paper: "There is one feature of Liberian life worthy of commendation. As soon as they acquire means, they seem generally to go out to enlarge their ideas by travel and observation. Many of those whom I met had been to, and generally through, England and America, and several over the Continent of Europe. * * * The general life of the older and wealthier planters along the St. Paul's resembles in many particulars that of the Southern planter in the 'good old days.' Having a good brick house built, and his coffee or sugar plantation well under way, the tiller of the soil generally takes his ease, wears good clothes, only exercising a supervision of his affairs. * * * As the present generation is growing old, the children take charge after the return of the heir from his schooling and 'finishing tour.' In view of all this, it is ridiculous to suppose that the Liberians are relapsing into barbarism. On the contrary, it is apparent that each generation is bringing them steadily nearer to perfect civilization."

Dr. A. L. Stanford, who went out as a Commissioner from his race in Arkansas, returned during the summer with a favorable report. In a letter to our Rooms, he remarks:—"After traveling extensively in Liberia and observing the prosperous condition of the colony which the American Colonization Society has planted and, I am convinced, firmly established, I am prepared to lend my aid in disabusing the public mind

in regard to the noble efforts put forth by that Society in elevating the down-trodden Negro race. I entertain very different views from what I held before. I verily believe that Africa is the natural home of the Negro, and that ere long the remnant of her descendants, wherever dispersed, will return to that land. Could not a deeper interest be awakened in the public mind in behalf of the people desiring to emigrate, so as to render them more assistance? Could not some means be devised or plan adopted so as to afford them cheap transportation from the South? I favor a gradual emigration of the more enterprising, hard-working and intelligent class of American Negroes. I believe such a course would prove a blessing to Africa and to the race. The letters sent by persons in Liberia to their friends in this country do more to counteract the influence of opposers and contradict false rumors respecting that Republic than any other human power can possibly do. I shall be ready to go with my family so soon as I am relieved from the General Assembly of Arkansas, which will be about the 10th of March."

The "labor of our country" seems to be the chief barrier in the way of the most ardent philanthropists, paralyzing their efforts to promote the magnificent work of Colonization in the continent of Africa by efficient workers, providentially prepared in the United States by the discipline of a severe school. Strange that any one should grudge Africa the advantages they may be able to confer upon her. But labor in the United States, as elsewhere, will adjust itself to the circumstances with which God, in furtherance of His purposes, will surround that country. Eastward the star of Empire is taking its way, and the vacuum formed by the exodus of Negroes going east may be filled by Chinese coming east.

EDUCATION.

The three schools at Arthington (2) and Brewerville (1) supported from the income of a fund in the care of this Society, have been continued with an aggregate of 108 scholars and with the same general progress as in past years.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, sustained by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is reported as "progressing, with an increase of scholars." The regular attendance is given at from forty-five to fifty, of whom six are aborigines. "Punctuality, industry, neatness, respect for the rights and feelings of others and a strict regard for truth," are said to be "enforced as far as possible."

The following statement has lately been made by the Presidents of the two organizations which have charge of endowments for the Professorships of The Liberian College: "'The Trustees, at Boston, of Donations for Education in Liberia,' in connection with the New

York State Colonization Society, have for fifteen years past maintained a collegiate institution at Monrovia, under the title of The Liberia College. The result has been that at no time has there been to exceed fourteen pupils in its classes, and that but ten pupils have passed a full course. At present there are but three pupils, and there is no prospect of a material increase. Under these circumstances, both the above mentioned bodies, after a very full ascertainment of the facts relating to the College, have come to the conclusion that the only hope of its successful prosecution will be a removal from its present site into the interior, at a convenient position to accommodate pupils from the Aborigines, and to make it in a good degree self-supporting, by making it in the main a manual labor institution. The Trustees of the College in Africa have passed resolutions consenting to the removal, and several of the interior settlements will, from their limited means, aid somewhat in the expenses of the removal. The plan proposed will involve a small outlay to obtain sufficient buildings to accommodate the Professors and pupils. It is believed that the expenditure of \$5,000 for this purpose will be sufficient to establish it in a new site and maintain fifty pupils without additional aid for several years."

It being felt that some one especially representing the patrons and Trustees in the United States should go to Liberia to arouse the people and organize their efforts for education, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., was early in the year appointed President and Fulton Professor in the College, and spent several months in Liberia. He returned to this country, via Liverpool, in September, and again embarked for the eighth time for Africa by the new trader *Monrovia*, with as fresh feelings and enthusiastic zeal for the elevation of the "Dark Continent," as he exhibited forty-five years ago.

The Monrovia Seminary was re-opened, in June, under the superintendency of Rev. R. J. Kellogg, of the Methodist E. Church. It is stated to have over one hundred pupils in the primary, intermediate and higher departments, most of whom are paying their tuition fees.

The Preparatory Department of The Liberia College, the Alexander High School at Clay-Ashland, and a school at Bassa where the higher branches are taught, each in charge of a graduate of The Liberia College, are giving marked satisfaction. The Government schools are affording instruction to a large number of children. Not the least want of the Republic is the establishment, at suitable places, of a few institutions of an academic grade, especially for females.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The able and enlightened Secretary of the Navy in his late Annual Report says:—"The *Ticonderoga* has been detailed, under the command

of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, for special service upon the Coast of Africa. This service is regarded as especially important in its relations, not merely to international matters confided to it, but to our commercial interests. The officer assigned to this command is peculiarly fitted for the delicate duty confided to him, and the most satisfactory results are expected from his cruise. Besides his other duties, he has been designated to act as a Commissioner to adjust a controversy in reference to the boundary line between the British possessions in Africa and Liberia."

Commodore Shufeldt is admirably qualified for the high and responsible mission entrusted him, and upon the execution of which he left Norfolk, Va., in the steamer *Ticonderoga*, December 7th. The territory of Liberia was in olden times the very centre of the slave-trade traffic; but it is now one of the principal seats of West African commerce and civilization, and of Christian education and influence. Without any extraordinary cost or effort, therefore, the United States may be brought in contact with every portion of the Republic and its vast interior, and by judicious measures, may set 50,000,000 of natives to work to bring together the rich resources of their soil for foreign exportation, in exchange for the surplus manufactures of America.

Congress would do well to promptly furnish such aid in establishing commercial and postal facilities as will develop and strengthen African trade, and thus, by placing American merchants upon an equality with competing nations, stimulate and encourage the early revival and extension of American industries. England, a few years since, subsidized a line of steamers to Liberia and the West Coast of Africa, and the result already is that two lines of twenty-four steamers are plying from Liverpool, carrying the mails, many of the passengers and much of the freight to and from the United States.

THE OPEN GATE.

Travelers have made known the fact that the heart of Africa, instead of being a wild waste, possesses a wonderful lake system, a most fertile soil, and many millions of vigorous and interesting people. This region is being largely patronized by British Missionary Societies, from the East Coast.

The country east of Liberia affords to the United States a distinct African field, and a natural one. There is no other portion of the Continent so promising for commercial activity and Christian labor. That Republic is a base of operations on the West Coast in sympathy with America. Boporo has been occupied as a missionary station, Musardu can be easily reached, and the way seems open from that to the waters of the Niger, and beyond the Niger to the heart of Soudan.

THE American Nation, through the instrumentality of its Negro population, has it in her power to do more for the "Dark Continent" than any other Christian nation. The United States can send farmers, mechanics and merchants allied in blood and race to the indigenous inhabitants. It can furnish not only the song, the prayer, and the sermon, but the singers, teachers and preachers who can live in that country. Agriculture and commercial operations, and the example of well regulated domestic life, would exemplify and enforce the teachings of the heralds of the gospel. That despoiled Continent may be thus soon made to say to her despoilers:—"Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good."

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURERS' REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, for the year 1878.* Cr.

Received donations and collections,	\$10,682 64	Paid passage and support of emigrants,	\$8,304 46
" legacies,	1,415 20	" support of common schools in Liberia,	420 63
" investment realized and land sold,	366 20	" taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building,	1,573 91
" from emigrants, toward their expenses and passage,	260 50	" paper and printing the African Repository,	356 40
" support of common schools in Liberia,	420 63	" salaries of Secretaries and Agents, printing, postage, taxes on land, Washington and New York office expenses, costs in will case, and traveling expenses,	5,749 47
" rents of Colonization Building,	2,380 24		
" subscriptions to African Repository,	60 20		
		Payments	
Balance, January 1, 1878,	15,735 61	Balance in bank, December 31, 1878,	16,406 87
	908 49		287 23
Total,	\$16,694 10	Total,	\$16,694 10

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1878, and the vouchers for the same, and find the account to be correct.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, }
 W. GUNTON, } Committee.
 REGINALD FENDALL, }

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1879.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Annual meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in Metropolitan M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. H. R. Naylor, D.D., led in prayer.

The Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The following resolution was offered and advocated by Hon. G. Washington Warren of Boston, Mass.

Resolved, That a Memorial be respectfully presented by the President and the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Society, to Congress at its present session, praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of making explorations and surveys upon the Western Coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of that densely populated continent, with the view to the building up of American trade and commerce therewith; the same to be expended under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of the officers attached to the United States steamer now on that Coast and of other self-entitled experts, and for other necessary expenses or in such manner as Congress may deem most advisable.

The President of the Society followed in support of the resolution, when it was unanimously adopted.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in its rooms in the Colonization Building.

Rev. James Saul, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed time, and in the absence of President Latrobe, detained by professional engagements in Baltimore, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M.D., presided.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

President William H. Allen, Hon. Peter Parker and Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the year 1879.

On motion of Rev. Alfred Elwyn, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due and are hereby tendered, to Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania, and to General Armstrong of the Hampton, Va., Institute, for their able and eloquent addresses, and to Judge Warren of Boston, and President Latrobe of Baltimore, for their remarks delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Pastor and Trustees of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in granting its use for the exercises of our Anniversary.

President Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. G. Washington Warren of Massachusetts, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D.D., Md.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Wm. A. Budington, D. D., Y.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D.D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Conn.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly presided, and at his request the Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker, President Welling and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1879:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rt. Rev M. A. De W. Howe, D. D.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Joseph P. Brinton, Esq., William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D.,* Rev. Alfred Elwyn,* Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., William Montelius, Esq.

The following Directors were reported to be in attendance:

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Hon. G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Rev. John Maclean, D.D., Jan. 20th; Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 18th; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Jan. 17th; Rev. S.

* In attendance.

Ireneus Prime, D.D., Jan. 18th; Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Jan. 17th; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D.D., Jan. 16th.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to a special Committee to select portions to be read at the Anniversary this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Elwyn, and President Welling were appointed the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the year 1878, and list of the property of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Standing Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, President James C. Welling.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Bishop Howe and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that a meeting of this Society, in connection with the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, be held at a suitable time during this year, in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Executive Committee make arrangements for the

same, and that they endeavor to obtain several speakers to make short addresses; and that one of the speakers be invited to present a brief statement of the origin, rise, progress and results already obtained by the Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee take into consideration the expediency of holding similar meetings in the cities of New York and Boston, in conjunction with the Auxillary and other Societies in those cities.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, Dr. Lindsly in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The following letter from President Latrobe was read and ordered to be entered on the records with an expression of the regret of the Board at the inability of the President to meet with the Directors on the present occasion, viz. :

BALTIMORE, *January 20, 1879.*

My dear Mr. Coppinger :

A jury was sworn this morning in a cause in our Superior Court here, which will occupy from 10 o'clock to-morrow until the adjournment of the Court at 3 p. m. This will prevent my being present at the opening of the meeting at 12 m. to-morrow; but will not prevent my being with you in the evening at the Metropolitan Church, and I hope will not prevent my attendance with the Board on Wednesday. Under ordinary circumstances I might have put off the trial that now embarrasses me, but it was impossible for me in this case to do so.

Faithfully yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE, President, &c.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance have examined the securities named in the Statement prepared by the Treasurer, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for the special attention of the Board.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that this subject is necessarily involved with and conditioned by the future policy of the Society. If there should be a largely increased emigration to Liberia under the control and with the assistance of the Society, agencies to awaken public interest and collect funds will be indispensable. If, on the contrary, the action of the Society shall be reduced to that of acquiring and disseminating information, looking to the welfare of Liberia and her immigrants, or if the interest of the public should be so apathetic that the funds collected will be substantially nothing more than the compensation of the agents, then clearly the system of agencies should be abandoned and the Society's course should conform to the conditions of its problem of duty. In the present agitated but unsettled state of the American-African mind it is impossible to forecast with certainty the precise path which the Society should pursue. A single month may bring about a condition of things which would fully task the energies of the Society, and warrant it in appealing promptly to the public for aid, and promptitude and efficiency would require the instrumentality of active agents. For these reasons the Committee submit and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution,—

Resolved, That the power of appointing agents to solicit subscriptions for the cause of African Colonization, either at a fixed compensation or for a percentage of the amounts collected, be confided to the Executive Committee; but that the Committee be instructed not to establish such agencies unless there be reason to believe that the amounts collected will be largely in excess of the expenses of an agency.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1878, and the vouchers for the same, and find the account to be correct.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a Report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended, and approved, and is as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration, beg leave respectfully to report that at the last Annual Meeting of the Society it was recorded as a matter of just exaltation that, for the first time in its history, it had been able, during the previous year, to dispatch to Liberia a company of emigrants who had contributed to defray a considerable portion of the expenses attendant upon their emigration. At the same time the hope was expressed that this gratifying fact might prove the harbinger of a new system that should prevail more and more among our colored fellow-citizens who propose to remove to Liberia; and the Executive Committee were instructed to have primary reference, in the choice of emigrants, to their character and ability to meet a whole or a part of the expenses of their transportation. In logical pursuance of the policy thus initiated, your Committee recommend, that during the next year, the Executive Committee be advised to afford aid to no adult male emigrant who shall not contribute at least one-half the sum necessary to defray the expense of his emigration. Your Committee believe that among the half-million of colored people who are, it is said, considering the expediency of emigrating to Liberia, it should not be difficult to find a class who are able to help themselves in this matter, and whom the Society could help with the assurance that it was sending out men of some energy and self-reliance, who would contribute in their measure to develop the resources and strengthen the social forces of the African Republic. And while suggesting this new condition in the case of male adults, your Committee beg leave to renew the recommendation of former years—that the Executive Committee should have due regard to the intellectual and moral character of the emigrants whom they select as the partial beneficiaries of the Society.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education in Liberia, respectfully beg leave to report that if some misfortunes seem to have overtaken the cause of higher education in the Republic, it is nevertheless to be hoped that the educational facilities and appliances of the Liberian people will, in the end, be so adjusted to their local wants and peculiar conditions, as to insure a sound and steady progress in all the arts and sciences best adapted to strengthen and adorn their civilization. Educational constitutions, like all other constitutions of society, must be, if they are to work beneficially, the natural and normal outgrowths of the social state which they are meant to subserve. In the mean time, it should be our aim, as far as possible, to foster an educational spirit in Liberia, and to study the forms under which that spirit may find the most judicious and the most available expressions.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., our respected General Secretary, in his severe and long-continued illness, from which we trust he may soon recover.

Resolved, That as expressing our appreciation of his many valuable services in the cause of Colonization, first as Agent and afterward as Secretary, we hereby appoint him "Honorary Secretary" of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the election of the following:—

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsay, M.D., William Ginton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution, offered by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, January 9, 1877, and considered by this Board at the annual sessions of 1877 and 1878, was taken up and pending discussion, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the legal bearings of the Act of Incorporation of the Society on the proposed change of the Constitution, now under consideration, be referred to a Committee of three, to report at their earliest convenience.

Judges Nott and Warren, and Mr. Fendall were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Fendall, from the special Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported that, in their opinion, there was no legal obstacle in the way of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society.

The Board continued the further consideration of the proposed change

of Article Second of the Constitution, and on the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously, as follows:—

ARTICLE SECOND.—The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess for ten minutes; at the expiration of which time, it was again called to order.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., be invited to sit with the Board and to take part in its deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for such action as they may think proper.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zachariah Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed. All such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



SIXTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

JANUARY 20 and 21, 1880.



WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1880.

American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

Dr. HARVEY LANDSLY, *Chairman*,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

HON. PETER PARKER,

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D.D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of——dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

SIXTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

JANUARY 20 and 21, 1880.

WASHINGTON CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1880.

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to Exch.

George Washington

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS, HAMPTON, VA.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Pa. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Del. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., R. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., Ct. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N. Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....	<i>Pa.</i>
1840. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....	<i>Conn.</i>	1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D...	<i>Ind.</i>
1845. Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D.....	<i>Vt.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D...	<i>N. Y.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D..	<i>N. J.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D...	<i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....	<i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....	<i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D...	<i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq....	<i>N. Y.</i>	1871. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D...	<i>N. Y.</i>
1861. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....	<i>Ohio.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D...	<i>N. Y.</i>
1878. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>			

DELEGATES FOR 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Henry Upson.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Rev. J. Singer Wallace.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented, January 20, 1880.

NECROLOGY.

Since the last Annual Meeting of the Society four of the Vice Presidents have deceased : Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., LL. D., of New York, elected in 1869, for ten years a Life Director; Bishop Edward R. Ames, D.D., of Maryland, elected in 1854; Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., of Georgia, elected in 1849; and Rev. William Ives Budington, D.D., of New York, elected in 1876.

Dr. HAIGHT ever manifested a hearty interest in everything that concerned the welfare, honor and usefulness of the Society, and his advocacy of the cause at several of its Anniversaries will be pleasantly remembered by all who have habitually attended them. His exalted character and pre-eminent ability, his ready devotion to the various extended movements of religion and humanity, and his quiet, unobtrusive piety, commended him to all men.

BISHOP AMES was extensively known and esteemed, not only for great capabilities but for his remarkable energy and activity in many departments of usefulness. The whole church which he served recognized excellencies entitling him to remembrance in her annals among those she had justly accounted her most faithful and honored servants.

In the pastorate, the presiding eldership and the councils of the church, Dr. PHINCK served the denomination with which he was so prominently identified, faithfully and effectively for seventy years. His style of preaching, commanding figure and his energetic but graceful action, directed by a holy and consecrated spirit, made him an eloquent pleader, and under his preaching, God saw fit to convert many persons, numbers of whom became eminent Christian workers.

Dr. BUDINGTON was a man of rare culture, ready and effective eloquence, tender sympathy, quick responsiveness and genial address. His counsels and support were cheerfully given and were highly prized by this Society and the leading benevolent institutions, of many of which he was a responsible officer, and of all the intelligent advocate.

The Society also mourns the death of the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D., long an Agent and Secretary, and for twenty-one years a Life Director. The Executive Committee, at the first meeting after the sad event,

“*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee have heard with sincere regret of the decease of the Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., who, during the past twenty-eight years as an Agent and Secretary of this Society, has exhibited the highest evidence of devotion to the welfare and best interests of Africa and the African race.

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Orcutt, the Executive Committee and the officers and patrons of the American Colonization Society have lost an enlightened, persevering, hopeful and successful co-laborer, and the cause of Colonization a true friend, eminently deserving their lasting and affectionate regard for his official services, and the many virtues illustrated in his private life.”

The cause which loses such friends as these needs the quickened energies of those who are spared.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1879 have been:

Donations and collections.....	\$ 5,549 60
Legacies.....	9,451 93
Emigrants toward their passage.....	550 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Other sources.....	2,332 44
<hr/>	
Receipts.....	18,302 37
Balance, 1 January, 1879.....	287 23
<hr/>	
Making the resources.....	18,589 60
The disbursements have been.....	15,565 71
<hr/>	
Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1879.....	\$ 3,023 89

A legacy of \$3,000 came too late in the year to be used judiciously, but will be applied toward outfitting an expedition in the coming Spring.

The Society deeply feels the financial limit placed upon its efforts by the small amount of means at its disposal, and deems it vitally important to its future usefulness that larger offerings should be made. Never were the openings more conspicuous or imperative. It is hoped that with the reviving industry and commercial activity, gratitude to God

and love for His cause will stimulate the friends of the African race to increased liberality.

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark *Monrovia*, whose departure with emigrants was mentioned in the last Report, arrived out January 6, after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days.

Two companies have since been sent, both by the same vessel—the *Monrovia*—from New York, June 14, consisting of forty-four persons, and December 15, comprising forty-seven persons.

These ninety-one intelligent, neat and industrious emigrants were mostly in families, and proceeded from the following named places:—Boston, Mass., 5; Washington City, 3; Woodbridge, Craven Co., 13, Littleton, Warren Co., 21, New Berne, 15, Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., 9; Charleston, S. C., 5; and Phillips Co., Arkansas, 20. Thirty-three were reported as communicants in evangelical churches. Of the adult males 11 are farmers, 2 teachers, 2 wheelwrights, 2 shoemakers, and one each a blacksmith, soapmaker, cooper and clergyman. Two families are to join near relatives who wrote for them to come. Nearly all reached the *Monrovia* at their own expense, having previously contributed to the Society \$550 toward the cost of their passage from New York. They were carefully and thoroughly provided for at sea and for the first six months after landing. Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., late Senator from the 14th District of Arkansas, and who visited Liberia some two years ago as a Commissioner from his people, returned in the *Monrovia* at his own expense, to become a permanent settler on the St. Paul's river, accompanied by his family and a number of friends.

Under date of November 7, Ex-President Warner writes:—"The mortality among the early immigrants, which often cast a gloom over the Colonization enterprise and had the effect to deter many from coming to Liberia, is no longer experienced. Of the seventy-five landed here since the 6th of January last, only two have died from all causes. As the country is opened up and the new-comers push forward to the interior, its insalubrity diminishes. The fact is, the recent immigrants are younger, more intelligent and enterprising, and possess greater adaptation to the climate, than was formerly the case."

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the renewed liberality of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in appropriations amounting to \$4,000, to aid in the passage and settlement at Brewerville, of the emigrants sent during the year: and for grants of books and publications by the American Sunday-school Union, and by the American Tract Society, for their use on ship-board and after arrival in their adopted country.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-nine years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,382, and a total from the beginning of 15,380, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,092 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for passage and settlement in Liberia continue to increase. Delegations have visited the rooms of the Society to urge their petitions for aid. It is estimated that over five hundred thousand persons are at this time considering the question of removal to Africa.

It is proper to state that the Society makes no effort to induce or to influence people to emigrate. The chief motive actuating them seems to be the now well-understood prosperity of Liberia and the opportunities they there have of success, without competition or conflict with a dominant race. Many are also animated by the high motive of Christian usefulness in their fatherland.

Annexed are copies of recent letters, given as samples of applications almost daily received:—

From Texas.

“What I am about to state is made with the voice of about two hundred families. 1st, We are informed that the American Colonization Society will help emigrants to Liberia; 2d, That the Society will give immediate attention to those that will pay the whole or part of the fare. I now state in behalf of those that say they have some means at hand and are ready to embark at short notice,—‘We want a vessel to be sent to our nearest shipping port, which is Galveston, Texas.’ Allow me to state that this number is made up of men of enterprise, many of them making great sacrifice of stock, real estate and other property, for the change of life, liberty and happiness.”

From Mississippi.

“The undersigned subscribers and petitioners, beg to be informed whether it is possible to grant us and sixteen other families the means of transportation to Liberia, as we desire to go there, taking what little we have acquired in this land of our exile and house of bondage, as we are convinced of the fact, that with all our labor and educational refinement, we are still doomed to receive the constant taunts and epithets of our white brethren. We sincerely pray you to give us such information and aid as, with God’s help, will enable us to get to Liberia.”

From North Carolina.

“My people are fully determined to better their condition and be protected, in all respects, and if this cannot be done in the South, then the only remedy is to emigrate. Either go West into that vast territory which is yet unoccupied, or go to Africa, our mother country, which has long been waiting our return, where we can reside under a government of our own—have our own institutions, and in every respect be able to protect our own rights. This is the only alternative; this is the ultimate remedy which will be adopted by the colored people of the United States, if, after patient waiting, they fail to secure themselves lands, houses and the means of education, in fact, every comfort, every right that honest industry or Christian civilization vouchsafes. The Puritans fled from England and the Huguenots from France on account of their uncomfortable, if not perilous condition in their native country. They braved every danger and surmounted every obstacle; and so will the colored man, as hastening toward the rising sun he strikes hands with brothers on Africa’s shores.”

THE AZOR PASSENGERS.

This Society is no longer alone in its undertaking of building a Republic on the West Coast of Africa. The Liberia Exodus Association, composed exclusively of men of African descent, purchased the bark *Azor*, 411 tons burthen, and dispatched her to Monrovia in April, 1878, with 274 passengers.

Sufficient care was not taken for the preservation of the health of those who embarked for a land of which they knew very little, and to enter upon which they were poorly fitted, and the Directors lacked experience and skill in business affairs and in the requisites to prosperous emigration, while a large outlay was incurred by the vessel entering Sierra Leone and for her steam towage thence to Monrovia. The consequence has been that early in the year the *Azor* was libelled for debt in the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., by which, after long, vexatious and costly litigation, she was ordered to be sold. She was bought in by the Association, and has since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is certified to be “staunch and sea worthy, well appointed and fit to take a cargo to any part of the world.” It is intended to keep her actively employed in carrying freight until her earnings shall remove existing liabilities and the Association be in a condition to have her resume her voyages to Liberia in accordance with the original plan.

Respecting the condition in Liberia of the passengers by the *Azor*, Ex-President Warner writes:—“After remaining in Monrovia for some months, three perhaps, subsisting upon the meagre allowance from the

slim supply of provisions they brought with them, eked out by the charitable contributions sent them by sympathizing citizens, the emigrants by the *Azor* gradually moved off, the larger portion of them going to Digby or Poor-Bar, through the aid of Government, and the residue, except a few persons who remained in Monrovia to labor on public or private works, went to Dicksville or Bonnaville, as they call it, in the rear of New Georgia, about eight miles from Monrovia.

“The aid afforded by the appropriation of one thousand dollars by the American and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies enabled many of them to make larger openings of the country around them and to put in larger crops of bread-stuffs and to plant coffee. A few have returned to America. Those who settled at Dicksville or Bonnaville, are doing admirably well, and are destined, I think, to be the leading party of the two. Their little houses, hastily erected, to shelter them while clearing land for their farms, will soon be made to give place to more commodious and comfortable dwellings. They hold regular religious meetings and are looking forward to the erection of a church edifice.”

Livingstone and Stanley did not uncommissioned make their perilous journeys; the civil war has not yet unfolded half its meanings; and who shall say what connection is yet to be developed between the work of the explorer on the old continent and the armies in the new, or how they may be linked with the movement of the African race in the United States? This spontaneous uprising is worthy of the earnest attention of the whole nation. It will gather force as it advances, and who can predict its end, or what unfolding shall be witnessed of God's plans as it goes onward?

EVIDENCE.

That late unfavorable publications about the state and prospects of Liberia have been made under a misapprehension of the case, or for the promotion of ends which have nothing to do with true welfare of the Negro, the subjoined volunteer evidence is presented:

Mr. Charles H. Hicks, Commissioner sent by members of his race in Arkansas, reports:—“Africa is the one and undivided country for American Negroes; it is their home, and if in this land they remain, they will miss those higher privileges and blessings intended for them. I was elected and sent by the Liberia Exodus Society of Arkansas, as Commissioner to examine Liberia and gather such facts by observation as circumstances would permit. I sailed from New York, Jan. 2d, 1878, on the bark *Liberia*, and arrived at Monrovia on the 6th of February. There were fifty-three emigrants went out with me. I traveled in Liberia two months. I visited the citizens and emigrants and found them well-

pleased and prosperous. I returned, enjoying good health all the time. Numbers around Mill Brook, Forest City, Council Bend, and Wittsburg, Arkansas, have determined to go when they become able, and I, too, expect to return to Liberia."

Rev. George Thompson, for several years a missionary of the American Missionary Association in the Mendi country, writes to President Latrobe:—"I have been to Liberia and 'speak that I do know.' I saw in Monrovia many fine two story stone and brick dwellings, large churches, and a handsome seminary, besides the President's mansion, Government buildings, warehouses, capacious stores, school-houses, etc. Large coffee-trees were growing, not only in many yards, but in the streets also oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas and many other tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. On the St. Paul's river were fine villages and many splendid two story brick dwellings and brick churches, and farms (30 to 100 acres) of coffee trees and sugar-cane—and such sugar-cane, I think, was never seen anywhere else. Forty miles south of Monrovia was another pleasant village (Marshall) with comfortable dwellings and churches. Beyond this I did not go; but we know, as well as we can know anything we have not seen, that there are many prosperous and growing settlements between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, where schools and churches are sustained. And north, at Grand Cape Mount, was another settlement, beautifully located. The settlements up the St. Paul's and back in the hills are prosperous, for it is a most charming country, as shown by walking through it for seven days. In the first settlement of Liberia there was much sickness and many died; but now the sickness and deaths in a company of emigrants is not more than in similar companies moving to almost any new country, provided there is reasonable care taken. I am a friend to Liberia. May God give the needed wisdom to select your emigrants—men and women who will be industrious, and exert a good moral and Christian influence; of such, the more the better! I wish much you could send one hundred or five hundred every month—of mechanics, teachers and farmers. Preachers and good farmers, especially are needed. It is the greatest cotton, sugar and coffee country in the world. It only needs development."

Captain L. F. Richardson of the bark *Monrovia*, states:—"Liberia is decidedly the home for the Negro. There he feels that freedom and independence not known to his race in any other country. This is clearly demonstrated in his conscious manhood, his general appearance and apparent contentment. The thermometer ranges from 80° to 85° during the day; the nights are cool. The sea-breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, continuing uniformly until 2 A. M. the succeeding day: the land breeze following and continuing until 10 o'clock A. M. the next day. Liberia affords a large field for the enterpris-

ing colored laborer, especially in the cultivation of sugar-cane and coffee, the latter the best in the world; and there is no substantial reason why the intelligent and industrious emigrant cannot live and be happier in his own ancestral country, and be the instrument of leading his less intelligent brother higher up the ladder of success. I have made twenty-four voyages to Liberia within the last sixteen years, during which time I have taken out hundreds of colored emigrants, and in no instance have I lost a single passenger, but invariably they have improved in health and physical appearance on the passage. The American Colonization Society takes especial care in providing for the comfort of its emigrants before sailing, and provides for their well-being after arrival; and the vessels running to the coast of Africa are owned by the gentlemen (Messrs. Yates & Porterfield), in whose employ I sail, and are built and fitted in every way with a view to secure the health and comfort of the emigrants."

Professor Edward W. Blyden, D.D., a well-known African, for the past thirty years laboring for the interest of his race and country, watching for and gratefully hailing every indication of sympathy with his land and people, in a recent elaborate article in an American Quarterly, observes: "It is admitted by all travelers to the Coast that Liberia occupies five hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of West Africa, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in every thing necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. The whole valley of the Niger is accessible to this Republic, teeming with a population everywhere hospitable and friendly, ready and anxious to welcome to their salubrious, prolific and picturesque home their brethren returning from the countries of their exile."

LIBERIA.

The future of Liberia is bright with the "promise and potency" of a degree of civilization and advancement beyond that it has hitherto enjoyed. Agriculture is largely on the increase. The area of coffee cultivation is extending widely in the valley of the St. Paul's. The new settlements established away from the river and in the most prolific regions are making gratifying strides in agriculture. They are really farming settlements and are extending toward Boporo.

Efforts are making to consolidate the authority of the rightful native chiefs along the Coast, and powerful chiefs in the interior are seeking alliance with the Republic. The King of Medina lately sent messengers to President Gardner inviting commercial intercourse and political relations. The *Observer* for September 25, states:—"Measures are on foot for the annexation to Liberia of the kingdom of Medina, lying about three hundred miles to the north of Monrovia. This, together with the

Boporo and Barline districts, will likely be organized into a county, having the right of electing and sending members to the Legislature in common with the other counties. The Medina-Boporo county will be the richest and most populous one in the State, having a population of about five hundred thousand. A large portion of this community have and are acquainted with the Old Testament Scriptures in Arabic and the Koran. The annexation of this extensive section of country to our present domain will greatly enhance the importance of Liberian commerce, and open a new outlet for the increasing quantities of European and American manufactures that are pouring into our markets."

Such is the rapid development of commercial enterprizes along the Seaboard that a third line of steamers has been established between England and the West Coast, for freight and passenger accommodations. A line of steamers from the United States direct to Liberia and West Africa is much needed for the prosecution of trade, emigration and missionary enterprise; and when once established, would undoubtedly be successful.

The introduction of foreign capital into Liberia with a view of developing its resources and enhancing its material prosperity is a subject now engaging the attention of the people; and it is believed that under judicious regulations the introduction of foreign influence would be a means of blessing to the nation.

The friendly relations of Liberia with foreign nations continue. Great Britain still evinces practical interest in the Republic, and propositions have reached the Government from France and Germany looking to more extended and intimate relations.

President Gardner and Vice-President Warner were re-elected, without opposition, at the biennial election held on the first Tuesday in May.

The last Legislature granted a "concession" to Messrs. Criswick and Burnell, of London, for the construction of a railroad from Monrovia to Musardu, said to be about one hundred miles; and it imposed a tax of quarter of a cent per pound on clean coffee, five cents on each coffee plant, and fifty cents a bushel on unhulled seed coffee exported,—thus taking advantage of the extensive demand for the staple product of the Republic.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

The result of the labors of the North-West Boundary Commission, which organized at Sierra Leone, February 13, and met at Sulymah, April 1st, continuing in session 25 days, is far from satisfactory to the Liberian authorities and people and to the friends of that Republic generally. The British Commissioners would not recognize the claims of

Liberia to the territories in dispute, and they declined to submit the question at issue to Commodore Shufeldt as umpire.

Sugaree, a few miles north of Cape Mount, is the point fixed upon as the North-West boundary of Liberia. The Republic claimed twenty or thirty miles more of territory, including the far-famed Gallinas, up to the Jong river—near Sherbro—which is also the limit of the Vey tribe, whose country commences twenty-five miles south of Cape Mount. Fixing the boundary at Sugaree will divide this most interesting tribe: half will be under aboriginal rule and half under Liberian rule.

The Veyes will be remembered as the only tribe on the African Continent, and one of the very few in the world, who have invented an alphabet, and reduced their own language to writing. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, and it is a pity that any portion of them should be lost to Liberia. But by judicious dealing with that portion of the tribe now under its jurisdiction, it will be an easy matter to draw the other portion into the Republic, and in the course of time the North-West Boundary controversy will settle itself on the side of Liberia.

The award of Marshal McMahon in the Delagoa Bay question, submitted to his arbitration by Great Britain and Portugal, laid stress on the fact that England, when signing the treaty with Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade, did not contest the Portuguese dominion over territory in question. So Liberia, in her discussions of the question of the North-West boundary, has always laid stress on the fact that Great Britain, in all her dealings with Liberia, and in matters involving Liberia's jurisdiction over the territories now in dispute, never questioned the claim of the Republic to those territories, and no complaint was heard from the natives until British traders settled in their country. These traders consider it to their interest to evade customs responsibilities to either Liberia or England. From that neutral territory they introduce merchandize on which no duty has been paid into Liberian and British territory and undersell traders who, amenable to the revenue laws of either country, and enjoying no such smuggling immunities, feel themselves greatly damaged.

SURVEY FOR A RAIL ROAD.

The visit of the United States Flag-ship *Ticonderoga* to Liberia, under the command of that enlightened and zealous friend of our cause, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, has had a most beneficial effect. Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., assisted by eleven men from the ship, and twenty-seven natives furnished by the Liberian Government, headed by the celebrated Liberian explorer, Mr. Benjamin Anderson, made a thorough survey of the banks of the St. Paul's river as far as the rapids, and thence to Nyumbahwah Falls,

or half the distance to Boporo, occupying seven days. A carefully prepared map of the results with a copy of the report of the reconnaissance was kindly presented by Commodore Shufeldt to the Department of State at Monrovia, and a copy was also sent by him, through the Navy Department, Washington, to this Society.

As regards the direct object of the expedition, the following results were arrived at:—A railroad is perfectly feasible, though the route from Mills-Burg should follow the river St. Paul's. The grade would be from four to ten feet per mile; the only obstacles, the bush and forest to be cut away, and narrow streams and gulches requiring short trestle work. Timber is abundant, and rock for bridge abutments and culverts abounds in the gulches and on the banks of the river. No tunneling is necessary, and but small cuts need be made. Water with good head is furnished by the small tributary streams. As for fuel, wood has no value, and coal exists in an abundance that may in the future develop a new source of revenue. Iron works are already found at Boporo, and the metal is of fine quality.

The Report states that at Clay-Ashland, Mills-Burg, Arthington and elsewhere, there are commodious and comfortable houses, many of them built of brick made on the ground. As to coffee, it is remarked: "Some plantations have as many as 200,000 trees, producing from one to four, and sometimes twelve pounds per tree, worth at Monrovia eighteen cents per pound. The tree produces in its third year and thence on to thirty years. Estimating 450 trees to the acre, and a yield of four pounds per tree, we have, at the end of the seventh year, \$324 per acre annually. The labor for this production is small." As to sugar it is said: "I visited the sugar plantation of Messrs. Sharp & DeCoursey, who are the most extensive growers on the river. They have at present thirty acres in cane and manufacture annually from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of sugar, worth from five to six cents per pound at Monrovia. Both coffee and sugar-culture are in their infancy in Liberia, and, with time and capital, are capable of indefinite extension, equaling the productions of the East and West Indies, and even Brazil."

Congress has been asked by the Society to appropriate \$25,000 to make a topographical survey for a railroad from Monrovia along the St. Paul's river, over the Kong mountains into the valley of the Niger, and on to the heart of Soudan. This region is represented to be exceedingly populous and very fertile, and to exchange with the Arab trading caravans for foreign wares and commodities, immense quantities of gold-dust, precious gems, ivory, palm oil and many other things in European and American demand. Africa is the only great and populous field where the manufactures of more civilized nations remain to be extensively and systematically introduced, and too early a movement cannot

be made for the extension of American manufactures into that rich and vast continent.

EDUCATION.

Reports of the two schools supported by the Society at Arthington show an attendance of ninety-five pupils, and that at Brewerville, in charge of Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., has advanced in the number of its scholars to 60—of whom 46 are American born and 14 are aborigines.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Francis T. King, Esq., was elected President in place of Judge Giles, deceased. Alterations of its By-Laws were also effected, rendering more facile its management of the School Fund for primary education in the settlement founded by it at Cape Palmas; which Fund the Society reserved for that purpose. The Board also constituted its General Agent as special custodian of that Fund and correspondent with the Trustees of "The Hall Free School" in Liberia. This school has for nearly three years been in successful operation and gives promise of increased usefulness in the future. The number of pupils averages 70, a mixture of settlers and native children.

Thirty-one young men of color have been studying during the year with a view to the Gospel Ministry in Africa—twenty-three in American institutions of learning and eight in Liberia College—with the assistance of the New York State Colonization Society.

Failing to obtain desired action on the part of the Trustees in Liberia of Liberia College and of the Legislature of Liberia, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., returned early in the year to the United States.

The Liberia College is now under the charge of Prof. Martin H. Freeman, who is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and a man of high literary attainment, and moral and religious culture. An appeal has been made to the Legislature of Liberia for an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, a corporation established in Boston, appropriates about fifteen hundred dollars a year to the College. A legacy of one thousand dollars has also been received by them for the College, which might well be employed in making some repairs of the College building. It is believed that a new interest has been awakened in behalf of the College which will tend to its advancement and greater usefulness.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent merchant of Philadelphia, who has done so much to awaken interest in the material prosperity of Liberia, returned during the year from England. For the sake of developing its resources by educated industry, he proposes to found a school at or near Arthington for the sons of native African Chiefs. His

plan met the approval of prominent English philanthropists, who readily subscribed \$2,500 on condition that an equal amount be raised in the United States. It is estimated that \$5,000 will build and equip a school-house adapted to the purpose, which will be shipped with the teacher, from Philadelphia, set up in Liberia, and the sons of the governing chiefs adjacent be formed into classes for instruction, not only in the ordinary branches of substantial education, but in the industrial and mechanical arts which will fit them for wisely directing the tribes over which they may be called to rule. The amount named is also designed to meet the expenses of the school for five years.

A GRAND FIELD.

The rapid progress that has been made abroad during the past four years in the work of opening Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity, continues to grow and expand. Never were there as many well equipped exploring expeditions traversing its vast regions as at this time. Companies have been formed in London and Paris for the scientific working of gold mines on the West Coast, in the confident belief that there are rewards awaiting organized enterprise equal to any that have been obtained in Australia or California. A railroad from Zanzibar to the Victoria and neighboring lakes, is advocated in England. One million francs have been granted by the French Government for the preliminary survey and investigation of a railway to connect Algeria with the French possessions on the Senegal. The Cape of Good Hope has been brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by way of a cable to Zanzibar and Aden.

English Missionary Societies have established a number of mission stations and are vigorously prosecuting evangelistic labors in the region between the oceans east and west, and the North-west limit of the lakes on the North and the Zambesi river on the South. Several of these efforts have been accompanied with severe loss of life to the Europeans engaged.

America is moving. The American Missionary Association has decided to establish the "Arthington Mission" in the district of country lying south of Abyssinia and north of the Victoria-Nyanza lake, believed to be accessible by the Nile; and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has selected for mission purposes the great plateau of Bihe, represented to be 5,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic, healthful, populous, a radiating centre and where no other missionary organization contemplates an entrance.

A glowing missionary spirit has manifested itself in several of the institutions for the higher education of young Christian Freedmen: and already the first fruits of this militant zeal are in Liberia and other mission fields.

With the steady stream of emigration, the gradual growth of commerce, the constant accession of capital, the prospects of obtaining gold, and the opening of coffee and sugar plantations, the star of Liberia grows brighter, and its power will be increasingly felt in extending Christianity and civilization among the uncounted millions of Western and Central Africa.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the year 1879.* Cr.

Received donations and collections, - - - -	\$5,549 60	Paid passage and six months support of emigrants, - -	\$9,784 38
" legacies - - - -	9,451 98	" for relief of Azor passengers, - - - -	1,000 00
" from emigrants toward passage, - - - -	550 00	" for support of common schools in Liberia, - -	418 40
" for support of common schools in Liberia, - -	418 40	" taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Buildg's	793 17
" rent of Colonization Building, - - - -	2,255 00	" for paper and printing the African Repository, -	419 98
" subscription to African Repository, - - - -	60 95	" salaries of Secretary and Agents, office expenses,	
" interest, - - - -	11 99	postages, printing, expenses of public meetings, tax-	
" old furniture sold, - - - -	4 50	es on land, and counsel fee in will case, - - - -	3,140 78
Balance, January 1, 1879, - - - -	18,302 37	Payments, - - - -	16,565 71
	287 23	Balance in Bank, December 31, 1879, - - - -	3,023 89
Total, - - - -	\$18,589 60	Total, - - - -	\$18,589 60

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1879 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find both correct.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, }
W. GUNTON, } *Committee.*
C. H. NICHOLS.

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1880.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20th, 1880.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in Foundry M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

The Sixty-Third Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, Judge G. Washington Warren, and Rev. D. C. Haynes.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 21st, 1880.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., were appointed a committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes, and Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, for their excellent addresses at the Annual Meeting last evening; and that the Executive Committee publish so much of them as they may deem advisable in the African Repository.

Resolved, That the address containing an account of the origin, rise, progress and results attained in the colony established by this Society, now the Republic of Liberia, delivered on the same occasion by President Latrobe, be printed in convenient pamphlet form for circulation, and that at least 1000 copies be published.

Judge Warren, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, pre-

sented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Francis T. King, Esq., of Maryland, and Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York, as additional Vice-Presidents: as follows:—

President.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Stevens, D.D., Pa.
1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Pa.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Del.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D.D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Pres. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., Ct.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Rev. S. Ironeus Prime, D.D., N. Y.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Pastor and Trustees of Foundry M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for the public meeting of last evening.

The minutes of the meeting of to-day were read and approved.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1880.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 150 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Schenck and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed by auxiliary Societies for the year 1880:—

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickerling, D. D., Rev. Henry Upson.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.,* Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq.,* Rev. William T. Fludley, D. D.,*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., William V. Pottit, Esq.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.,* Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.,* Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.,* Rev. J. Singer Wallace,*

The following Members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

The STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

* Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas C. Addison, D. D., Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindley, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Judge G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, M. D., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Judge G. Washington Warren.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Henry Upson.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-third Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public Meeting this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Fendall and Dr. Schenck were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1879.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Haynes, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Society and of the Statement of the Executive Committee just read as relate to the future policy of the Society, be referred to a special committee to report early in the session.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. Burton and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul presented and read the following duly attested extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society congratulate the American Colonization Society on its work of civilization and Christianization in Africa. It pledges its hearty co-operation in the good work in the future, and expresses the hope that the Society may long continue its labors with great success and enlargement."

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Parent Society."

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That this Board receives with pleasure the resolution of [the 13th inst. of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, expressive of its approbation of the operations of the American Colonization Society in the past and its desire for the long continuance and enlargement of its labors, and its pledge of hearty co-operation in its future work.

Resolved, That the resolution of the Pennsylvania Society be spread upon the minutes.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 9th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 13th; and Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Jan. 14th; and from Delegate,—William V. Pettit, Esq., Jan. 15th.

Communications were submitted from Gen. J. W. Phelps, Jan. 9th, detailing late reported French explorations in Africa; and from E. Willis, Esq., Jan. 12th, giving leading particulars in the history of the bark *Azor* since her last voyage from London to Charleston, S. C.

The following documents were presented, viz. :

1. Report of a reconnaissance on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, and the country bordering on its upper waters, by Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., communicated by Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.

2. An Appeal in behalf of Liberia College, from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, July, 1879, printed at Monrovia.

3. Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia to the first session of the seventeenth Legislature, December 10, 1879, printed at the Government printing office.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in recognizing to the fullest extent the invaluable services of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., the Board of Directors request Dr. Maclean to sit for his portrait, to be placed on the walls of the Colonization Building.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the coming year.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Judge Warren and Rev. Dr. Saul were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 21, 1880.

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Samson.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Samson, from the standing committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended and adopted, and is as follows:—

The Committee on Foreign Relations recommend, that the President of this Society, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Coppinger, be a committee to wait upon the Secretary of State, and to confer with him in reference to the matter in dispute between the Government of Great Britain and of Liberia, with respect to the North west boundary of the Liberian Republic.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Chairman of the standing committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The securities of the Society have been examined and found correct.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the standing committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society, by employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Judge Warren, chairman of the standing committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1879 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find both correct.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, chairman of the special committee on the Future Policy of the Society, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were considered serialim, amended, and adopted as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Future Policy of the Society, has canvassed the situation, and offer the following resolutions, looking towards increased activity in its work,—

Resolved, That in the Providential status of our colored people, which places at our disposal many thousands anxious to obtain homes in Liberia, the number increasing and improving by education, we recognize our opportunity and duty to promote the original intention of this Society, by continuing to foster, upon a heathen continent, a Christian nation.

Resolved, That the new issues incident to emancipation and the enlarged construction of the Constitution of the Society, enabling it to inaugurate appropriate measures necessary to the success of emigration and of Liberia in its relation to Africa, are popular issues, and can be impressed upon the public mind, and must, if so presented, eventuate in securing the greater favor of the friends of the colored people and of Africa, and in the end give this Society the aid it needs.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the standing committee on Education, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Education would respectfully report a review of facts occurring during the past year, with two suggestions as to the future.

No year in the history of Liberia has witnessed such an advance in all the departments of education, which this Society has sought to foster, as has the past year. First, the primary or common schools supported by the Government are, under the auspices of the new President of the Republic, to receive new attention. His late message suggests an increased extension of the school system so as to reach the surrounding tribes, higher salaries to teachers so as to secure increased efficiency in instruction, and such modification of the laws as may secure these ends, and provide, by new taxes, the means for their support. Second, the schools supported by this Society have received an increase in their number of pupils, and a class of teachers trained in the new and best schools of this country, which more than realize the highest hopes of the most sanguine expectations of the friends of those schools. Third, the somewhat severe discipline to which the College has been subjected, through the investigation of the Trustees of Donations, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society, has not only brought about a more thorough system of instruction, but has prompted a co-operation of the Republic in the support of the College in order that they may justly claim a share in its control and conduct.

Your Committee propose the following resolution as an assurance to the many supporters of this Society who are specially interested in this feature of its work:—

Resolved, That the unwonted success which has crowned the efforts of this Society during the past year, to advance the educational facilities of the Republic, calls for devout gratitude, and for more liberal support of this as well as other parts of the Society's work.

Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall was introduced and, upon invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to renewed operations of the Society in the Southern States.

Whereupon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., for his able, interesting and instructive address, just delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same, with a view to publication.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the special committee on Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

President Welling, chairman of the standing committee on Emigration, presented and read the following resolutions as their report; and they were, on motion, accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That we renew the recommendation made by the Board of Directors, at their former meetings, that the Executive Committee, in sending emigrants to Liberia, shall have paramount regard to the character and qualifications of the persons selected for emigration, giving the preference, as far as practicable, to those who shall defray a portion of the expense attendant on their passage.

Resolved, That the large number of persons soliciting aid to promote their emigration to Liberia, imposes on the Christian and philanthropic public the duty of rising to the height of the new emergencies which seem to have been thrust upon the country by the present indications of Divine Providence.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a statement: whereupon the committee was, on motion, continued and requested to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That this Board hereby express their highest appreciation of three of its members who have been accustomed for years to meet with them, viz: Rev. Drs. Haight, Budington, and Orentt; that they recognize their services as among the most valuable ever rendered to the work of African Colonization, and that the Executive Committee be requested, in such manner as they deem appropriate, to present this their expression to the public and to the families of the deceased.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to our President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, Mr. William Coppinger, for his faithful and valuable services at this meeting.

The minutes of to-day's session were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by President Maclean, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
"An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act; Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachariah Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repeated; *Striking and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.



SIXTY-FOURTH

Annual Report

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors.

JANUARY 18 and 19, 1881.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1881.



American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

DR. HARVEY LINDSLY, *Chairman*,

HON. PETER PARKER,

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.,

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it, that it can easily be identified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

JOHN HOPKINS
LIBRARY
SIXTY-FOURTH

Annual Report

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH

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JANUARY 18 and 19, 1881.



WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1881.

In Sale

Wm. H. Rouse



AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1853. Hon. JOHN H. E. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1858. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.
1858. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1861. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1863. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1864. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1864. Hon. Fred: P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1865. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1864. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1864. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1864. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1864. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1864. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1864. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1869. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. Jehabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Rev. S. Trevesius Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y.
1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.	

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.	<i>R. I.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.	<i>Pa.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.	<i>Conn.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.,	<i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, L. L. D.	<i>Fla.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., L. L. D.	<i>N. J.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.	<i> Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.	<i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.	<i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.	<i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.	<i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.	<i>Ohio.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>
1878. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D.,			
<i>Pa.</i>			

DELEGATES FOR 1881.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—President William H. Allen, LL. D.
 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., William V. Pettit,
 Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Edward D. March-
 ant, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

Sixty-Fourth Annual Report.

Presented January 18, 1881.

With thankfulness to God for the measure of success that He has granted to the work, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fourth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

HON. EDWARD MCGHEE, of Mississippi, elected a Vice President in 1853, died at Woodville, October 1, aged nearly ninety-four years. Of high Christian character, he had taken an enlightened interest in philanthropic and religious enterprizes, and especially by his benefactions and his impressive advocacy, he had contributed to the success of this Society. It has been said of Judge McGehee by one who knew him well, that "his name was the synonym of integrity and honor, and through an exceptionally long and active life it was unsullied."

Two other officers who were personally known to many members of the Society, and who were intelligently familiar with its history and hopes, have also passed away. The following tributes of respect to their memory were promptly adopted by the Executive Committee:—

"DR. WILLIAM GUNTON died in Washington City, December 15, in the ninetieth year of his age. We place on record our testimony to the pure and eminently useful life of our diseased associate, which has now become the heritage of this community and of the Republic of Liberia. Dr. Gunton's connection with this Committee dates from April 24, 1846. By his death the cause of African Colonization is deprived of a devoted supporter and counsellor, whose sympathies and gifts have attended it from the beginning, and we are bereft of a faithful colleague and a beloved companion and friend."

"The Executive Committee, with sincere regret for the loss the Society has sustained in the death, at Burlington, Vermont, October 3, aged

seventy-nine years, of the REV. JOHN K. CONVERSE, Agent for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, take this occasion to place upon the Minutes, their high appreciation of the excellence of his character, the purity of his life, and his devotion to the interests of Africa and the African race. Mr. Converse was for a quarter of a century Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, and since 1868, Agent of this Society for the Northern New England States. He has carried into these official relations the urbanity and practical good sense which characterized his private life, and has had the highest esteem and confidence of all who knew him."

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1880 have been :—

Donations.....	\$6459 37
Legacies.....	457 67
Emigrants toward their passage	1218 75
Common school education in Liberia ..	423 40
Investments realized.....	2992 52
Other sources.....	2292 85

Receipts.....	\$13,854 56
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Balance, January 1, 1880.....	3,023 89
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Making the resources.....	\$16,878 45
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The disbursements have been.....	16,860 96
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Balance in Bank, December 31, 1880.....	\$ 17 49
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The Society has not had an Agent or paid representative in the field to make collections during the year: and it cannot too earnestly impress the fact that it will have to rely more than ever upon the active co-operation of the pastors of congregations and upon the spontaneous gifts of the friends of Africa. Never has there been so loud a call for advance. Business is reviving. The hearts of many of God's people beat with new courage. Will they not make a worthy thank offering to the Lord for the furtherance of His cause in Liberia, in this time of special, urgent need?

EMIGRATION.

The emigration during 1880 has been by the barks Liberia, May 22, sixty persons; the Monrovia, May 29, seventy-six persons; the Liberia, November 1, six persons, and by the Tuck Sing, November 22, one person: making a total of one hundred and forty-three persons, exceeding in numbers those sent in any one year since 1872.

These emigrants were mostly in families and removed from the following named places, New York City 1: New Berne 7 and Concord, N. C. 5: Nashville, Teun: 1, De View 10, and Phillips County, Arkansas, 108: and from Marshall, Texas, 11. Forty-six were reported as commu-

nicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, 26 are farmers, 2 coopers, 1 blacksmith, 1 brickmaker, 2 school teachers, and 3 ordained ministers of the Gospel. Several families went to join relatives and acquaintances, who had written for them to come. All reached the vessels named at their own expense, and they also contributed \$ 1218,75 towards the cost of passage from New York. They were thoroughly provided for at sea and during the first six months after arrival at Brewerville, where they chose to settle.

The two vessels which left New York in May anchored off Monrovia after a pleasant passage of 35 and 32 days respectively. Their arrival was thus promptly announced by Vice President Warner:—

“I am happy to say that no deaths occurred among the two companies of emigrants on the voyage. That special Providence of the Most High respecting this very thing now going on, viz: the returning of the dispersed Negro to his own land, is as active and remains as firm to-day as it was in Paul Cuffee’s time. I deprecate everything that savors in the least of presumption, but we may rest assured that the coming back of the smitten sons and daughters of Africa from their long and sorrowful exile, will be guided and guarded by that wisdom which called from naught all things that now exist. Who can turn aside His power?”

Under date of August 16, the Physician in charge, Dr. A. L. Stanford, wrote: “The last emigration of one hundred and thirty-six persons to the soil of their ancestors, are making rapid strides towards laying a foundation for future usefulness and prosperity. We are proud of them and trust the Colonization Society may be enabled to assist many more of the same class. I mean sober, honest and industrious persons. These men, and, I should add, women and children, were here but a few days before they engaged in clearing their land and planting it and some in building, in order to live on their own resources when the bounty of the Society ceases.”

But four deaths were reported up to December 2d, the date of our latest advices, viz: one female adult, from causes not peculiar to any climate, and three children. Of the latter, “one was a little girl who had pneumonia in New York and was left with spinal disease: a boy who died of mumps coming back on him, and another from injuries received at school in the United States.”

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have continued their liberal appropriations in aid of the passage and settlement of persons at Brewerville; and the American Sunday School Union have given generously of their publications for the use of the emigrants on shipboard and in their new homes. This important assistance is here mentioned, with acknowledgment of thanks.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society

has been uninterrupted for the past sixty years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,525, and a total from the beginning of 15,523, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,235 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

THE LIBERIA EXODUS ARKANSAS COLONY.

A very large proportion of the emigrants during the year were from the city of Helena and Phillips County, Arkansas; they having reached New York in the winter and early spring, entirely self-moved and at their own expense, bound for the African Republic.

Inquiry among them brought out the fact that they were men not acting blindly, but who in the midst of toil and an oppression which they chose not longer to bear, had planned a movement of which others with superior advantages might be proud. They stated that they were a part of many thousands organized into companies of a hundred each, with leaders of mature judgment, bound by oath, having signs and passwords—a secret organization—the object of which, in addition to improving their own condition, is thus set forth in a printed Constitution:—“We feel it no less our duty than a pleasure to give the Gospel and civilization to our Fatherland. Africa must be redeemed and that by persons of African descent; and there are none so well prepared as are the American Negroes.”

The Liberia Exodus Arkansas Colony selected and commissioned some three years ago, two intelligent men from among its members, one an educated Physician, and paid their expenses to Liberia and return. They brought a favorable report of the Republic. The Doctor promptly went back to Liberia accompanied by a small party to prepare the way for the rest. The people who came North of their own accord and embarked in May did so because, as they stated, they were turned out of houses and off plantations in Arkansas, when it became known that they proposed removal in a few months to Africa.

These emigrants were not the physically and mentally weak, nor the idle and dependent; but the strong and vigorous, the enterprising and intelligent. They said:—“We are all willing to work hard, we older men do not expect to live long anywhere, but we go to Liberia to make a home for our children and grandchildren. No man has urged us to go, the thing comes from our own hearts, God put it there.”

Persons desiring to remove to Liberia are cautioned against leaving their place of residence until they have communicated with the American Colonization Society and received from it directions and orders for passage, thereby saving themselves delay, exposure and suffering, and it

may be sickness and even death. The Society has not the money with which to furnish shelter and support to self-appointed emigrants while waiting for an opportunity to embark: such applicants may not come up to its standard for intelligence, enterprise and industry, and as the preference is now given those, all other things being equal, who will contribute a part of the cost of their passage to Liberia, they may fail at last in their efforts to emigrate.

APPLICATIONS.

Communications making inquiry about the condition of Liberia and preferring application for passage to that Republic, continue to be received by the Society in such number as to justify the estimate that half a million of people are considering the question of emigration. Two thousand persons in one County in North Carolina are said to be only waiting for an opportunity to leave for Africa;—industrious and enterprising men, seeking new outlets for their energy.

A settled fact is now to be dealt with. It is not whether a people will emigrate to Liberia, but that when men and women wearied with years of struggle and suffering, have a fixed purpose in their hearts to go, are not those who are able, in duty bound to hold out a helping hand?

The spirit actuating many is thus concisely presented in a recent application:—“The motives that induce me to go to Africa are:—First: That I apprehend I shall there be free from the discrimination, disrespect, and even contempt and violence to which I am subject in this country, on account of my race, color, and previous condition of involuntary servitude. Second: Since my riper years ever have I indulged the hope, that the Negro, somewhere on the globe, would become the peer of any nation, comparatively, in civilization, enlightenment, science, art, moral excellence, Christianity, wealth, and power. It seems that Providence has decreed that such shall be the case, and that Liberia shall be the place. Third: I want Liberia to have the benefit of my talent, energy, and labor, and even the remainder of my life, in her civilization, education, evangelization and general advancement.”

HOW INFLUENCED.

In going to Liberia the emigrant makes no mistake. Private correspondence, illiterate it may be, but convincing, is the great agent in quickening removal to that Republic. The following letters, written by relative to relative or friend to friend, not only give the most substantial reasons for their course, but relate experiences that are representatives of the fortunes, feelings and prospects of the settlers generally:—

Rev. Charles W. Bryant, who left Louisiana in January, 1876, writes from Grand Bassa County, September 18:

"Yours of May 6 came duly to hand. It finds me and family in usual health. I say since you ask, that I am not holding any Government position. I have looked much into the affairs of this Republic, and think I understand them. Our laws are good in the main; our constitution is excellent, and the soil is as good as any in the world. We want men who believe that they ought to make a nation, and that they are not the white man's inferior. We want statesmen. We are a free people and make our own laws. We are not subject to any class of men, and are a sovereign and independent nation. I am disposed to give information only to those who intend to come to Liberia. This is a new country, only fifty-four years from the commencement of the colony to the present.

"What people is there that went to a distant continent, without learning and money, and established themselves as a free, sovereign and independent nation in the same length of time? We have a well organized Government, and are in treaty relationship with all the enlightened Powers of the earth. This country is new. Everything is to do. You need not expect to come and find everything in Africa as in America. If it is an honor to be a state senator or anything else in the United States, why don't the men who want to be Supreme Court judges, members of a national house of representatives and senators come to this country? Come to Liberia, and should you be elected to an office, you will get it. Please publish this letter in the papers when you are through with it. Write to me soon."

Mr. Norfleet Browne was a school teacher at Littleton, N. C., whence he removed with his family and others in 1879. Under date of Brewerville, January 28, he remarks;—

"Thank God and the American Colonization Society for aiding me to remove to Liberia. After a pleasant run of thirty-one days from New York I landed at Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic. I remained in Monrovia one day, and then came to the town of Brewerville, on the St. Paul's river, some ten miles distant. I never was so well pleased as when I set my feet on Africa's shore, for here I am at home. All that is wanted in this country is intelligent, enterprising and moneyed men from the United States. By that class a large and powerful Republic can be built on the coast of Africa. Ministers are also wanted to preach to our brethren that are in heathenism. I find this to be a good country—the only country for the Negro. Africa, dear Africa, is the only land that a colored man can say is his. I expect to start a school soon at Brewerville for the natives—to teach them the truths of the Gospel, the blessings of civilization, and the elevating beauties of the English language. I say to my brethren in

America, come to your own country. Here you can feel that your soul is your own; here you will not be despised as of another race; here you can rule instead of being ruled; here are no white men to say whether you shall vote or not, and here you will not be kicked about from pillar to post as a football by white people or politicians. The Western coast of Africa was wisely selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for the settlement of the exiled people of color. I find here all kinds of fruit, vegetables and grain, as in the United States. It is not so hot here—and January is the warmest month—as to burn the fish in the rivers or the fine coffee growing on trees. It is pleasant—the air is sweet and soft, and it is quite cool in the morning and evening. At noonday it is not hotter than in North Carolina in summer time. If I were again in the United States I would not remain, but would return to Liberia, even if I had to grieve my bones with labor until I should raise money enough to bury my body here. The emigrants that left with me are all well. They have selected their lands and are at work upon them. Please have this published and send it to Rev. Lewis Browne, my minister, and to Mr. Alexander Browne, my brother, both at Littleton, N. C. I write them to come to this Republic of true liberty, equality and happiness.”

Senator J. J. Ross visited the United States during the summer, and on the eve of departure, wrote:

“I emigrated to Liberia in 1849, from Augusta, Ga., in the bark *Huma*, with my grandmother Hannah Mallory, I then being about seven years old. Myself and family arrived at New York in May last. We have been to Georgia to see our relatives, where we spent two months, and have also visited Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We are about to leave for Liberia, via England. We are much pleased with the civilization, science and enlightenment that we find in America, but we love Liberia better as a home, and would not exchange place and situation for the same here if it were offered. In Africa every breath of air is one of pure freedom and unproscribed manhood—such as the best and most exalted Negro can never realize in these United States.”

THE AZOR AND PASSENGERS.

It is to be regretted that the first movement made by American Negroes, from their own original voluntary action, to return to the land of their ancestors, should have met with a serious reverse, the bark *Azor* having lately fallen into the hands of the owner of the mortgage resting upon her. The errors of inexperienced managers in her first and only voyage to Africa, could not be overcome, but doubtless others, avoiding the causes of failure, will soon successfully conduct an exodus of their race.

Not a few papers have given currency to the following erroneous statement, viz: "of the three hundred and twenty who sailed on the Azor, twenty-nine died for want of proper food and care en the voyage, and were buried in the sea. Some forty odd have been able to return to this country through the assistance of friends, and of the remaining three hundred only about sixty are alive."

When the truth is so bad, there is no very good excuse for mistakes. The facts are: That 256 persons, old and young, embarked on the Azor at Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1878. Of these, a careful examination and enumeration in March, 1880, show that 23 died on the voyage, 16 returned to America, 27 deaths from all causes had taken place in Liberia, and 190 were alive in that Republic. The latter generally are stated to be in good health and prosperous, while a large number are more than contented with their condition and prospects.

Mr. Jackson Clark, one of the passengers by the "Azor," wrote to his brother in South Carolina from Arthington, August 8, as follows;—

"In my last letter to you, I was much discouraged, owing to my being a stranger in this land and to this people, and because of the failure to receive my money from the parties with whom I entrusted it in the United States. My family are all in splendid health and are doing well. Mother and father are looking and feeling better than when they left Charleston. I have made two crops in this country, and they have done me more benefit than any two crops in America. I am making my coffee farm. I have planted ten thousand trees, and I have eight thousand scions ready to set out. Some of the two thousand trees bloomed last March, and others are in bloom at this time. Now, my dear brother, I say to you and to all my race that want to be anybody, come to Liberia, for it is the only home for the people of color."

LIBERIA.

Liberia is more flourishing and important than ever before. A new era of progress is opening before it. The new settlements are making encouraging advance. The growth of coffee is attracting much attention. The quality of the product there raised is such that it is being imported into Ceylon, Brazil and other countries for seedling. An English company has secured a large amount of land upon a long lease for coffee plantations.

Statements hostile and disadvantageous to the Republic have been put in circulation, but witnesses of high character, who have visited the country, especially the interior towns, and studied the social and political condition of its inhabitants, declare them to be without foundation. They report the people peaceable and prosperous, enjoying in full measure the rewards of well directed labor, and eager to share the benefits which follow in the train of religion and education.

EDUCATION.

The intelligence, energy and progressive spirit of the present administration have had considerable influence in exciting an interest in public school instruction and in the College.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, under date of February 4: wrote:

"You will no doubt have heard before this reaches you of the action of the Legislature in appropriating \$3,000 to aid in removing the College, as well as the grant of authority to the Trustees to change its site. I am pleased to inform you that the Government is giving more attention than ever before to common schools. Besides \$3,800 to the College and its Preparatory Department, the Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$11,000 for common schools. Having just received a quantity of school books, ordered last year, we are opening and soon hope to have in active operation about thirty-five Government schools."

The schools of this Society at Brewerville (one) and at Arthington (two) have been continued during the year, with an increased attendance of pupils and an encouraging growth in scholarship.

One of the most important meetings held by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College was convened at Monrovia, January 10, when action was had looking to the wider usefulness of the Institution, and the very able and accomplished Rev. Edward Wilmot Blyden, D. D., LL. D., was nominated to the Presidency of the College.

The Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia, at a meeting held at Boston, June 14, unanimously confirmed the nomination of the Liberia Board of Trustees by electing Dr. Blyden to be President of Liberia College, and assented to the removal of the College from Monrovia to some point on the St. Paul's river, as more advantageous to the interests of the Republic. The fact that Chiefs of the border tribes are seeking an education for their sons is an incentive in this change. Prof. Martin H. Freeman again becomes Fulton Professor in the College.

Dr. Blyden has since passed several months in the United States and in England in behalf of the College, and reports that he had promises of aid when the "new departure" should be entered upon. He arrived at Monrovia, October 29, and was to be inaugurated President, with the usual ceremonies, January 4.

The New York State Colonization Society has aided in the year, 28 young men in their theological studies with a view to becoming Missionaries in Africa: and considering the widespread use of the Arabic language in the country of the Mandingoes and Foulahs, just back of Liberia, it has also made provision to add an Arabic teacher from one of the American Colleges in Syria to the faculty of Liberia College.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, supported from the income of a permanent fund set apart by the Maryland State Colonization Society, has been in operation over four years. It is of a primary character and open to all classes of children and of both sexes. The number of pupils averages 70, and the evidences of improvement continue very satisfactory.

Two teachers—the widow of a Minister who was four years a missionary in Equatorial Africa, and her son who was born there, now a young man—were passengers by the trader *Liberia*, November 1, to open a literary and industrial school at Arthington. They took with them an ample outfit of school appliances. This is the work of Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent Friend of Philadelphia, Pa., who for years has given his commercial and Christian talent to the welfare of the Liberian people. It is his intention, if he can raise the means, to send in the Spring, a school house in sections, accompanied by a printing press and other helps for the equipment of this educational center.

Mrs. Mary H. G. Barbozo, daughter of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet D. D., was a passenger by the bark *Tuck Sing*, November 22, accompanied by her husband and four children, for the purpose of establishing and teaching a school for young women at Brewerville. She is under appointment of the "Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church," who have the control and supervision of this effort for the elevation of their sex in Liberia.

Miss Margaretta Scott, for a number of years connected with the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, is giving herself to a new enterprize, from which she hopes to see permanent good results in the Christian education and uplifting of the women of Liberia. Last summer she personally selected some two hundred acres of land in Grand Bassa County, near the St. John's river, and about twelve miles from the Coast, upon which it is intended to erect a stone building as a young ladies Seminary. Towards this object, Miss Scott has collected and placed in charge of responsible trustees in the United States, several thousand dollars. Subscriptions to a liberal amount in materials and labor have been made by citizens of Grand Bassa County.

THE ABORIGINES.

President Anthony W. Gardner, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, in his able, interesting and encouraging Annual Message to the "First Session of the seventeenth Legislature," thus treats of the relations of the Republic to the neighboring native tribes, and presents inviting openings for trade and for the planting of Christian civilization:—

"I am glad to be able to inform your Honorable body that the chiefs

and head-men of the Barline country have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to bring down their trade to the seaboard, and also to protect them on the road against the intermediate tribes who are accustomed to rob and maltreat them with impunity. They allege that when thus treated by marauders from the border tribes they get no redress except by resorting to predatory wars, in which, to use the language of the chiefs, both parties suffer most seriously and without reparation. But they allege, that if the Government, which commands the respect and fear of all the tribes, will interpose, the highway to the interior will be rendered free and safe to all who may travel to and fro with their articles of trade. The King of Barline, through his son, represents the country as abounding in cattle, rice, cotton, country cloth, palm-kernels and camwood. He also assures the Government that laborers can be supplied in large numbers from this populous section of country.

“The Pessas are said to be a hardy and industrious tribe, capable of enduring great fatigue and labor like the Kroomen. And what is especially gratifying, is their great inclination to civilization and Christianity: more so perhaps than any other tribe about us. Such a people should have special encouragement, not only by the Government, but also by the bold and enterprising merchants, in offering every inducement to bring them and their trade among us.

“I have to state further in this connection, that I have had the pleasure of receiving recently a messenger from Ibrahima Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, requesting the Liberian Government to assist in opening the roads for trade from that wealthy commercial emporium to Monrovia. He represents the road to be infested with robbers, which he advises must be removed in order to secure a free egress and ingress to trade. Ibrahima Sissi is of the opinion, however, that the chiefs residing on the road may be conciliated and easily controlled by the payment of a yearly stipend. But adds, in case of the failure of this method, that he is prepared to join the Government in a military force of horsemen and foot soldiers, to co-operate with the Liberian troops in removing the obstructions. He states that he sent a thousand horsemen to Musardu to escort the Government commissioner, the Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, to Medina, in the year 1868, but Mr. Anderson, for some reason unknown to him, declined the invitation. Medina is represented as abounding in cattle, hides, goats, sheep, horses, asses, rice, peas, corn, ground-nuts, cotton, country cloths, butter, rock-salt and gold in great abundance. All he wants is free and uninterrupted intercourse between Medina and Monrovia in order that the wealth of this interior region may pour into our markets.

“And permit me to remark to you, gentlemen, constituting this Hon-

orable body, that our duty to our brethren of the interior is providentially plain before us. Let us heed the Macedonian call now lest we have cause, when too late, to regret it. God, in His overruling Providence, has inclined and predisposed the hearts of our aboriginal brethren toward us for good. Let me urge upon you the importance of heeding the divine monition, and of engaging in the work of enlarging our borders and making strong our hands by uniting with this intelligent people, who, like ourselves, can read and write (though in a different language) and who occupy no mean rank in mathematical and classical literature; a people who for many generations have been free from the destructive effects of intoxicating drinks, and are therefore in the happy enjoyment of an unimpaired body and mind, an undwarfed manhood, and a soul that delights in the free worship and adoration of the great God, the merciful and the compassionate.

“I have also to state that the Superintendent of Grand Bassa County has received a deputation from the Mar people asking the intervention of the Government to protect them and their property in their passage to and from that place to Buchanan. The Mar country, lying in the north-eastern part of Grand Bassa County, and about twelve days journey from Buchanan, was ceded to this Republic in 1874 under the administration of President Roberts, and is entitled to the protection for which the chiefs ask. I have directed Superintendent Smith to assure the King’s messengers that the Government will do all in its power to protect person and property on the highway, as well as to foster interior commerce.

“The aboriginal tribes in and about Cape Palmas, with the exception of the Bereby section, present a most encouraging and gratifying aspect. The Superintendent under date of Nov. 11th writes, ‘Several of the interior tribes have recently sent in their chiefs and other representatives to enter into more intimate terms of friendship with the Government. Several *peace* treaties have been made, and more friendly relations never existed than at the present time. The Sorake people, now an important tribe, who remained friendly during the Grebo war, have engaged to assist the Government in keeping the roads open for eighty miles interiorwise.’ ‘The Greboes,’ he writes further, ‘are on the most friendly terms with the Government. The educated young men, some eighteen or twenty in number, have recently taken the oath of allegiance.’ The natives, far and near, seem to be becoming awake to an important fact, viz: that God intends them to become one with us, a part and parcel of Liberia in all her interests. And the interior tribes particularly, are very anxious for the opening of schools among them.

“From these references, your Honorable Body will be able to form some idea of the vast and favorable opportunities presented to the Gov-

ernment for uniting our brethren of the tribes around and beyond with ourselves; and thus laying the foundation of a powerful future state. And I fondly cherish the hope, Gentlemen, that in view of the gigantic proportions of the work before us, and the important bearing it has upon the vital interests of the nation, the Executive will have your hearty co-operation, in all judicious measures tending to carry out and perfect an enlightened and wise domestic and interior policy. I believe that there is sufficient tact and experience in this Honorable body, to seize hold of these favorable opportunities, and render them subservient to the best interest of all concerned. I believe that, with me, you will invite the friends of Africa in foreign lands to reach the kingdom of Soudan, the garden spot of our country, and open its rich treasures to the commercial world. I am willing, Gentlemen, and I believe you are, to follow the indications of the Great Arbiter of all events in the work of civilizing and evangelizing Africa."

AFRICA.

Africa has for ages been close to the great centres of civilization, and yet, with the exception of a slender coast line on the North, has not been included in that civilization. Commerce has sailed in huge fleets along her Western seaboard and around her Southern Cape, into the Indian ocean, and also down the Red Sea on the East into the same ocean, and has thus circumnavigated the Continent: but it has never affected the interior to any great extent, except through the miseries of the slave trade. The Nile, the Niger and the Congo are mighty rivers, coming from far within the central regions, and yet they have never, as have the rivers in other Continents, brought those regions into contact with the outer world. But of late a change is visible. Explorers are laying bare its geographical secrets and revealing its hidden physical resources. From every side they are pushing inward, and thus opening avenues of entrance from all the coasts. . They report majestic mountains, deep valleys, large lakes, rapid rivers, lofty cataracts, and broad table lands rich in all the productions of nature, with vast opportunities for foreign trade and for missionary labors. The merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and other European Powers are placing their representatives in every part of Africa with intense vigor. Railroads are in course of construction, telegraph wires laid, gold and diamond mines worked and steamers launched upon her navigable waters. Steamship lines have just been established from France and from Germany to the West coast.

Not to be behind worldly enterprize, leading missionary societies abroad are taking measures to penetrate Africa with their missions, and are, in some cases, receiving special and large gifts to enable them to

carry out this policy. In the face of all these facts, the apathy in America respecting this grand field is remarkable. Syria, India, Japan and China are preferred to a country that has been wronged by American cupidity for hundreds of years. But there are indications that an interest in Africa is awakening in this land and especially among the African race. Numbers of them are ready to go forth "by twos" and by hundreds to better their condition, and to elevate and enlighten their brethren. Thousands of scholars are under training for this ultimate object. Can less be done than to send them?

Let increased contributions for this purpose be forthcoming, and for the support of schools, for the opening of roads from the seaboard of Liberia into the more healthy and wealthy interior, and for the survey of the lands of the Republic.

"In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto: a nation meted out and trodden under foot, whose land the rivers have spoiled, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion." ISAIAH 18: 7.

EX-PRESIDENT WARNER.

Since the forgoing was penned, intelligence has been received of the sudden death, at Monrovia, December 1, of HON. D. B. WARNER, born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1815, emigrated to Africa in 1823, and Agent of the Society in Liberia since July 1, 1877.

Admiring the varied gifts with which Mr. Warner was endowed, and the long series of valuable services which he rendered, notably as Secretary of State, Vice President and President of Liberia; and contemplating the beauty of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, the Society unites with the citizens of the new Republic in sympathetic sorrow for the great national loss which it has been called upon to bear. So long as Liberia shall be known, the name of Daniel Bashiel Warner will live.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the year 1880.* Cr.

Received donations - - - - -	\$6,459 37	Paid passage and settlement of emigrants, - - -	\$12,923 22
" legacies, - - - - -	457 67	" support of schools in Liberia, - - -	418 40
" emigrants toward cost of passage, - - -	1,218 75	" taxes and repairs of Colonization Building, - - -	583 70
" subscriptions to African Repository, - - -	72 85	" paper and printing the African Repository, - - -	421 72
" rent of Colonization Building, - - -	2,220 00	" salary of Secretary, office and other expenses, postages, printing and taxes on land, - - -	2,518 93
" support of schools in Liberia, - - -	433 40		
" investments realized, - - -	2,992 52		
		Payments, - - -	16,860 96
Balance, 1 January, 1880, - - -	13,854 56	Balance, 31 December, 1880, - - -	17 49
	8,023 89		
Total, - - - - -	\$16,878 45	Total, - - - - -	\$16,878 45

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1880, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,
ARTHUR M. BURTON,
W. E. SCHENCK, } Committee.

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1881.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1881.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, 13th Street.

Dr Harvey Lindsly, senior Vice President in attendance, presided, and Rev. James H. Cuthbert, D. D., pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, Baltimore, January 17, saying that "it would not be in his power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D. of New York.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1881.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq. and Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of President James C. Welling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., and the Rev. George W. Samson D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of their addresses be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for our Anniversary last night: and also to the Choir.

Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents: and the election of Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., of Georgia, as additional Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1851. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y. |
| | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations adopted, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1881.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., presided, and, at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore, January 17, stating that it would not be in his power, "consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That President Latrobe's letter be spread at length upon the Minutes, and that it be read at the Annual meeting this evening.

The following is President Latrobe's letter:

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 17, 1881.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Esq.*, *Secretary*,

MY DEAR MR. COPPINGER:

I have already telegraphed that it will not be in my power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors.

During the long period in which I have held my office of President, my absence on these occasions have been so rare, that I venture to hope that any failure now will be excused by my fellow laborers in the cause with which we have been, for so many years, identified.

When the death of Mr. Clay, my honored predecessor, led to my election as President of the Society, Africa occupied, but in a small degree, the attention of the philanthropic, political or scientific world; and this continued to be the case, year after year, and until within the last decade: and now there is hardly a nation in Europe that is not engaged, after the example of the King of the Belgians, in the exploration of the

Continent in all directions, with a certainty that it will not be long before the "Dark Continent" shall be dark no more.

All that the friends of Colonization aimed at in 1816, and which then, and ever since, they have been laboring to accomplish, is, apparently, on the eve of being realized, not to-day or to-morrow, but in a brief period having regard to the growth of nations. The predictions they have so often made that the necessities of trade and commerce would lead to the opening of Africa as a market for the surplus of manufacturing civilization, is, day by day, being fulfilled: and a pathway for the advance of Christianity and all its holy influences, is, thus becoming more and more secured.

That Colonization has had a part in the great movement, that it has been practically and nobly illustrated in the Republic of Liberia, may well be regarded by us as a matter of honest pride; and that I am not able to be with you and participate in its expression is to me a source of very great regret.

Very truly and respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society.

President Welling and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1881:—

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., *William V. Pettit, Esq., *Rev. John W. Dutton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., *Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., *Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

The following Members were reported to be present:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—HURVEY LINDSLEY, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Dr. Harvey Lindsley, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

*Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., President William H. Allen, LL. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1880.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the New York State Colonization Society, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Morris and Burton were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 13th; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 17th; Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Dec. 28th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 7th; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 17th. Also, from Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Jan. 15th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on the Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the latter in place of Dr. William Gunton, deceased.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report: That these exist in several of the States, and their increase must be regarded as important in many respects—mainly as a source of revenue to the Parent Society and consequently of representation in this Board, and as a means of interesting the people generally in our work.

Our cause is one which concerns the whole country: and if the attention of wise and good men can be secured, your Committee are confident that Auxiliary Societies may be voluntarily formed in the large Cities and in every State of the Union, greatly to the advancement of the grand enterprise in which we are engaged.

The Committee respectfully offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That as soon as the arrangements of this Society shall permit, it will be expedient that visitations be made to existing Auxiliary Societies to promote their increased activity, and efforts be made to establish other Auxiliaries.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 19, 1881.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, presided.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report :

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1880, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

President Allen, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. John L. Withrow D. D., and E. A. Studley, Esq., of Boston, were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

President Welling, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject of Education, beg leave respectfully to report: That they find cause of much gratulation in the progress which, during the last year, seems to have been made along the whole line, in the cause of Liberian education,

While the Government of Liberia, within the compass of its limited means, has been making provision for higher learning and for public education, it is gratifying to observe that private liberality has conspired with these efforts to extend new and enlarged facilities for the promotion of intellectual culture among the Liberian people. As seminaries and seats of learning in our own land have been mainly the offspring of Christian munificence, it is to be hoped that this munificence will find, and long continue to find, in the Liberian Republic, a fertile field for its manifestation, by the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges, industrial, medical and literary, according to the peculiar and the growing wants of the people, and not only of the people of Liberia, but also of the native tribes with whom they come into civilizing contact.

Among all the productive forces of the world there has been found no force so productive, energetic and beneficent, as well organized human brains, it only those brains are fed by the warm, rich blood which pulsates in Christian hearts; and it is in simple earnest of this truth, that your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cause of education in all the forms which are best suited to promote the prosperity of Liberia, by contributing to the enlightenment of its people and the development of its resources, offers a promising field for the exercise of that enlightened philanthropy which seeks to lay in wisdom and knowledge, the broad and deep foundations on which the fabric of social order and of Christian civilization must be built, if it is to afford to the people of Africa a permanent shelter from the evils of ignorance, poverty and superstition.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in the choice of emigrants to Liberia, is particularly instructed to watch for every opportunity to promote the intellectual and industrial, as well as the moral and religious forces of the Liberian population, that by their combination each of these forces may draw strength and perpetuity from the others,

On motion of President Welling, it was

Resolved, That the Board expresses its hearty approval of the plans initiated by Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, for the extension of education in Liberia, and especially for the education of the sons of the chiefs of its adjoining tribes, and hereby most earnestly commends his efforts to the patronage and co-operation of all who are interested in the cause of African civilization and Christianity.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

LETTER FROM JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1881.

My dear Sir,

I regret very much that I am obliged to forego my accustomed journey to attend the Annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, whose objects and aims I am at all times ready to serve, especially as it occurs this year on the 18th of January, the 99th Anniversary of the birth-day of Daniel Webster. That illustrious Statesman and Patriot was one of the original members of our Society and its constant friend. His prophetic eye foresaw the impossibility of peaceable secession, and looked upon our Union as permanent and indissoluble. He recognized the duty of the Government of the United States and of Congress to provide liberally for the Colonization of those of the African race who should have a desire to leave the country, and he expressed his willingness to appropriate, so far as his vote would go, as much of the proceeds of the public lands as might be required for that purpose.

Under the inspiration of the wise counsels which Webster has left on record in his immortal works, our Society may well take courage and persevere in bringing its cause before the public until its demands shall be fully met and its holy mission shall be accomplished.

With my best wishes and my regards for all your associates,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours Sincerely,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

WM. COPPINGER, Esq.

Sec. Amer. Col. Society.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WILLIAM H. STEELE.

LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NEWARK, Jan. 17th, 1881.

Dear Secretary—,

My special duties to Asia, just now, do not diminish my gladness that Africa is opening to the light. The Board of Foreign Missions of my Church is indebted heavily, because of its prosperity, and because living organisms *must* grow. We owe almost a year's outlay, and the payment of debt, while maintaining the work in hand, entails upon us a double amount of effort. In this we are engaged, and as President of the Board, I am at the front. We find it a good and helpful procedure that our Executive Committee set a fruitful personal example, and the church in which I worship will probably pay one tenth. Others are doing nobly, and the hope is cherished that this month will cheer us, if we all take hold. Unflagging industry will hoist the flag of triumph.

The January REPOSITORY is a good number. Government emulations and commercial enterprise will open the way for Christian liberty and truth, and we shall have the railway and the steamer on African soil and stream and lake, ere long. The need is, less digger and more dig. I advocate the spade as the utensil, and as a color, Liberia is longing for specimen *black men*, and the fit men, who are not half or two thirds white, are sadly needed. It is very trying to think of a President of Liberia elected by a voting population of only 2,500, more or less, but it is still the day of small things. The Republic is *there*, however, and has come to stay. My hope is to read of a new settlement soon, bearing the suitable and proud Maryland name, "Latrobe."

The half-breeds in the East Indies are called Eusalians—from the blood of their nationalities. What would our friends think of calling *our* mixed men AMERAF, on the same principle? Years ago in the heroic McLain's time, I suggested it in a REPOSITORY letter, and I fervently think we should discourage the whole bleaching practice. The Negro must respect his own race and blood, or go with our Indian.

We have a pleasant little usage, in New Jersey, of installing Governors of the good old Democratic Republican faith, for three years at a time. If I could use my invitation cards for the ceremony and the reception, to-morrow, it would please me. It would be very agreeable to meet the courtly men who will be at the rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to hear the addresses at the church. But these are joys and even benefits, that we must forego.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. STEELE.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead, to be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SIXTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD of DIRECTORS

JANUARY 17 and 18, 1882.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1882.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

HARVEY LINDSAY, M. D., LL. D., *Chairman*.

HON. PETER PARKER.

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

JAMES C. WELTING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOLT,

REV. BARON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily identified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

SIXTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD of DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17 and 18, 1882.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1882.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1833. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Ehner, N. J. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M.A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D. Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D.D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Ct. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N.Y. | 1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N.Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS,

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, L.L. D. <i>Fla.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D. <i>N. J.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. J.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i>
1879. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1882.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY. — Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.
 PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. — Rev. James Sanl, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

Presented January 17, 1882.

Grateful to God for past success in this important enterprise, and hopeful of greater triumphs in the future, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

The death-roll of the year has at its head the name of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, a man whose extraordinary career seems to have been designed, as few others, alike to lift men up to nobler levels, and to evoke a human tenderness whose touch makes the whole world kin.

Two Life Directors and two devoted friends and supporters of the Society, have also been removed by death since the last anniversary.

GEORGE LAW, ESQ., of New York, who rose from poverty and obscurity by untiring industry and energy to large wealth and influence, constituted himself a Life Director in 1855, by the gift of one thousand dollars, thus manifesting his appreciation of our beneficent operations.

During the entire period of the Society's existence, and in all the stations of honor and usefulness which the REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D., of Connecticut, occupied, he cherished a deep interest in its high mission, and a warm sympathy with the people who, in humble spheres and through rough paths, have founded and built up Liberia. He was constituted a Life Director in 1840.

WILLIAM TRACY, ESQ.; LL. D., President of the New York State Colonization Society, was one of its active counselors almost from the very beginning, and by his facile pen and his eloquent advocacy of its claims, helped to promote the great object in this country and the cause of education in Liberia.

In the decease of JESSE MEHARRY, ESQ., of Indiana, this Society, in common with many others of a similar character, is bereaved of an enlightened advocate and liberal benefactor. A bequest of five thousand dollars testifies to his continued devotion to this agency for the elevation of the colored race.

Not only in the circles of their acquaintance, but in thousands of hearts and homes, the memory of these departed friends is precious.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1881 have been :-

Donations.....	\$35.37 00
Legacies.....	100 00 11
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	554 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	1801 50
Other sources.....	2108 15
<hr/>	
Receipts.....	\$10,325 16
Balance, January 1, 1881.....	17 49
<hr/>	
Making the resources.....	10,342 65
The disbursements have been.....	10,280 12
<hr/>	
Balance December 31, 1881.....	\$ 62 53

The financial outlook of the Society is such as to call for sober thought and energetic action. The work grows, but the receipts have fallen off. There is need of those large personal contributions which have some times been received in the past, but which must become far more common if the work of African Colonization is to keep pace with the march of Providential events.

EMIGRATION.

Two companies of emigrants were sent by the Society during the year, viz : Fourteen persons by the bark Liberia, June 15, and thirty-eight persons by the bark Monrovia, Dec. 1. Many of these people have relatives and acquaintances in Liberia, and their representations of its condition and prospects caused them to remove. They are industrious and enterprising, and of good moral and religious character.

The emigrants went from the following named places, viz : Sampson County, 1 ; Warren County, 4, and Concord, N. C., 30 ; Columbia, 3, and Fairfield, S. C., 3 ; Selma, Alabama, 6, and Ottawa, Kansas, 5. Twenty-eight were reported as communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, eight are farmers, two are house-carpenters and two are ministers of the Gospel, one of the latter being a graduate of Shaw University. All of them joined the vessels at

their own expense, after contributing \$487.00 toward the cost of passage from New York. They were amply provided for at sea and for acclimation at Brewerville, to which expanding settlement they promise to be a valuable addition.

"The Arkansas refugees," sent in May, 1880, are represented to be "pushing rapidly ahead." Their leader, Mr. Richard Newton, in reply to the question as to how he liked Liberia, answered: "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold;" and added, "We were told that we would not live here three months, but here we all are after many months, in good health, having lost by death only one little child, while during the few weeks we stayed in New York, we buried several of our number." Others of the "refugees" have written in glowing terms of their African homes.

In regard to the health of immigrants, Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., states, "I have lived in portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practiced as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convince me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There have been under my medication two hundred and five immigrants: only thirteen of this number have died, and four of these of consumption. The remaining one hundred and ninety-two have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours."

A prominent citizen writes: "We have been receiving accessions within the last ten years of strong, industrious men, who are building up settlements that will live, and they are rapidly pushing toward the interior. They are enlarging their agriculture and are becoming self-supporting. In a few years, if such accessions are kept up, the people will be in a great degree self-reliant and self-expanding."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-one years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,577, and a total from the beginning of 15,575, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,287 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

The following letter from Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877, appeared in the *African Expositor*, of Raleigh, N. C.;—

“ BREWERVILLE, *March 7, 1881.*

Dear Mother: I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year: have a fine son, will be three months old the 30th of this month. I have three houses built upon my town lot, and am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation and expect to put out fifteen hundred more in September. If you want to live in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and in working on my farm. This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start you can live better here than in America. I think you all will be satisfied in this country. Ever your son,

SHERWOOD CAPPS.”

Mr. Ackrel E. White, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a teacher in the Mendi Mission, now in the United States for a brief season, writes to the *Southern Workman*, of Hampton, Virginia:—

“ Having heard so much that was not true about the Republic of Liberia, I once felt as I guess most people feel who have not seen it, that Liberia is not what it ought to be, and that the name is more than the country. I still held this feeling even after I had been in Africa two years. I was very near the boundary line of Liberia, yet I had heard little more about the country than I did before going to Africa. This made me doubt the welfare of the Republic the more. About this time, Mr. Gomer, of the Shengay Mission, wrote me asking me to accompany him to Liberia, and as I was very anxious to see a country governed by colored men, I accepted his offer.”

Taking the British mail steamer at Sierra Leone, Mr. White first visited Grand Bassa, with which and its citizens, he records his great gratification. He continues:

“ We landed at Monrovia, where we were kindly received by all. The houses are large, most of them of brick, and are two and three stories high. We were shown around and taken to all the places of interest, including the coffee farms. We went up the St. Paul's river to some of the new settlements, and found the people hard at work and doing well. Most of them are farmers, raising sugar, coffee, peanuts, ginger and arrow-root.

“ We were there during the coffee picking season, and it was a beautiful sight to look out on the farms and see the little coffee trees with the red pods of coffee, reminding one of a fine cherry orchard when the cherries are ripe. All the people seemed busy at work, picking, cleaning and drying coffee. We went to many of these farms

and found that every body who tried could make a living. We saw only two men from the United States who wanted to return to make it their home again, and truly I think (as I told one of them) that Liberia would be better if they were to leave. They were holding up the corners of the streets.

"The people have a fine country, and are trying to make it something. They have done extremely well in the few years they have been trying. After I had seen the true condition of the people, I was convinced that Liberia is the black man's home."

APPLICATIONS.

As a result of their freedom and enlarged education, the descendants of Africa in the United States are beginning to feel themselves straitened, and many thousands of them are convinced that in Liberia only will they find the sphere of their true activity. Applications to bear the precious treasures of science and religion, and to obtain homes in that Republic continue to press upon the Society. A few of these spontaneous appeals are presented, as follows:—

HELENA, ARK., *July 13, 1881.*

A company of 103 men desire me to write to you and say that they want to go to Liberia in the Spring. We expect to have five or six hundred dollars to help us to the land we hope to settle on. Please say what you can do for us. JOHN H. CARR, *President.*

GORDONSVILLE, KY., *August 6, 1881.*

Being desirous of emigrating to Liberia, I wish to be informed how and upon what terms I can get there. I would prefer going as a missionary, as I am a minister of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion. Please give me all the information concerning the case, and oblige

MATTHEW CLARKE.

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C., *Nov. 7, 1881.*

The colored people of Newberry Township, No. 4, are very much interested about going to Liberia. We are not able to take ourselves, and beg you to tell us what to do. We have 300 wanting to go as soon as we can. We cannot move without aid, and never will be able as long as the sun shines in South Carolina. Please help us. We are praying every day to the Lord to enable us to cross the sea to Africa.

W. C. METTS.

DEEP CREEK, VA., *Nov. 19, 1881.*

There is a party here desiring to embark for Liberia in May, 1882. Please give me full instructions for them. Not having the money to

pay for the voyage, can any provision be made for them? The people are diligent, honest, and religious. They want to leave this country because they can scarcely live here. S. H. TOWL.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 4, 1881.

I am one of the prime movers of the Negro exodus to Kansas, having organized the first Migration Society in Mississippi. Many of us have been benefitted by the change. This is a good country, but it is too cold for the Southern Negro: consequently a large number of us have organized ourselves for the purpose of removing to Africa. We want to make this movement a great and successful one, and so will you be so kind as to let me know what your Society can do for us. GEORGE CHARLES.

FOX LAKE, WIS., Dec. 24, 1881.

I have a great desire to go to Liberia. I would like to know what is the least that the Society will charge to take my family, six of us, all told, of whom four are children, whose ages range from eight to two years. I may not be able to go before November next.

JOHN CARTER.

NAVAL SHIPS ORDERED.

The countenance and aid of the Government, which was first bestowed under the administration of President Monroe, has been again granted, and two men of war, the *Galena*, from the European Squadron, and the *Essex*, on her way from Norfolk to join the Pacific Squadron, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to visit Monrovia, "to manifest the friendly disposition of the American Government towards the citizens and Government of Liberia." President Gardner will be offered passage to such points of the Coast as may be necessary in the suppression of insurrection, if any, among the native tribes against the authorities of that Republic.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is flourishing and hopeful. The people are industrious, and instead of importing all the sugar and coffee consumed, as was the case a few years ago, there is a considerable exportation of these and other commodities. "Very marked progress has been made," observes the *Liberia Herald*, of August 17, "during the last decade. Nor has the advance been only in one or two directions. The man who went in and out among the laboring classes of our citizens ten years ago, who frequented the villages and rural districts, who took the pains to inform himself with regard to their condition then, and

contrasts it with their present circumstances, must be struck with the rapid advancement that has been made. This improved state of things has resulted partly from the fact that the people have addressed themselves more earnestly to faithful, diligent labor, and partly to the fact that their industry has been better directed.

"We have remarked that the progress of which we are speaking may be seen in more than one direction. There has been a marked commercial improvement, first, in the largely increased value of exportations to foreign countries. An unprecedented quantity of palm oil, palm kernels, india rubber, camwood, ginger and coffee have characterized the shipments of the last few years. A legitimate consequence of this may be seen in the growth and improvement of commercial operations at home. The new and substantial warehouse of Messrs. G. Moore & Son, the elaborate commercial establishment of Mr. R. A. Sherman, just being completed, with those of Messrs. Dickinson, Worrell, and H. Cooper & Sons, not to mention the many others of which we have heard in other parts, give unmistakable evidence of activity and thrift in that department of industry.

"Another evidence of real progress is to be found in the largely increased attention given to agriculture. Within the past decade entire neighborhoods of farming districts, covering many thousands of acres of land, have sprung into existence where before nothing but the spontaneous growth of the soil could be found. This statement does not apply simply nor mainly to the two new settlements of Arthington and Brewerville, peopled by immigrants just come into the country, but more particularly to the number of old settlers, Congoes and Aborigines, who have, within the last few years, turned their attention to farming as a business.

"Another respect in which the progress of the State must be evident to every unprejudiced observer, is the attention that is being given to education by the citizens as well as by the Government. Some years ago nearly all the schools in the country, both for civilized and uncivilized youth, were sustained by foreign benevolence. Now the Government supports over fifty schools, besides which there is quite a respectable number of self-supporting day schools, wholly sustained by the parents of the children who attend them. We remember the time, and not a great many years ago, when in entire settlements and counties the idea of paying for the tuition of their children or even books for their use in schools, never entered the minds of parents. This was not considered an item of expense for which they had to make any provision. Now it is altogether different. The school tax, tuition fees, and money for school books, claim and receive

their place among the necessary expenses in almost every well regulated family.

"Go into many of our stores and even little shops in this town, and in the same apartment with American and English prints, cotton, shoes, &c., you see offered for sale the spelling book, reading book, slate, pencils, copy books, &c. This is a new feature in Liberian shop-keeping, and is a very striking evidence of improvement in the right direction. These shrewd shop-keepers, finding that there is a growing demand for these things, and that they can sell books as well as manufactured goods and provisions, have very wisely arranged a division of their capital to meet this demand.

"The ecclesiastical interests of the country also bear testimony to the progress of the material wealth of the nation. Only a few years ago the means for the support of our ministers and the building of churches were almost wholly the gift of foreign Missionary Societies, and the several Boards that were operating in this country at that time, expended annually about one hundred thousand dollars. Within recent years this income from abroad has been cut off, some Boards having ceased all appropriations to the missionary work in Liberia, and others that formerly appropriated from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually having reduced their appropriation to four or five thousand. Notwithstanding the ministry has been sustained, old churches kept in repair and new ones built by home contributions. To meet these new demands hundreds of dollars have been contributed where a few years ago there was none.

"If Liberia can be allowed to go on even at the present ratio, her progress in the next twenty years will be simply wonderful."

ELECTION.

According to the Constitution of Liberia, the President, Vice President and members of the Legislature are elected every two years. The election which took place on the 3d day of May, resulted in the choice of President Gardner—to a third term—and the candidates generally of the party of which he was the chief nominee. The campaign resembled in many respects that which closed, in the preceding November, in the parent country of the African Republic.

The Legislature authorized a vote on an amendment to the Constitution, lengthening the Presidential term to four years, but the constituencies did not express themselves on it, and the law for the next two years, at least, will remain the same.

STEAMSHIPS FOR WEST AFRICA.

An auspicious movement in its bearing upon the future of this Society and of Liberia, is the formation in New York, in March, of a company for "the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight, between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas and Teneriffe, Cape de Verde, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the West Coast of Africa." Hon. William E. Dodge and other well known merchants and capitalists are incorporators. The capital stock is \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$4,000,000. The President, Joseph W. Yates, Esq., of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, has been for many years engaged in the West African trade. Hundreds of the emigrants sent by this Society since the war have had passage in the sailing vessels owned and run by this old and experienced shipping house.

The recent impulse given to commerce from the Gambia to the Niger by the rapid development of industries—especially those pertaining to gold mining, the production of palm oil and the culture of coffee—gives promise of large trade between the United States and West Africa. The number of emigrants for Liberia will be sure to multiply with the increase of wealth and intelligence among the American people of color, and the improved facilities for reaching the land of their ancestors. Many of the prosperous among this class in New Orleans and other cities are turning their attention in that direction; and public meetings have been held and memorials numerously signed asking Congress to render substantial assistance to the proposed line of steamers.

The reinforcement of Liberia by industrious and enterprising black Americans would produce excellent results. It would enable that Republic to push its way from the seaboard into the interior, civilizing and controlling the dense native tribes, establishing a profitable traffic with them, and steadily developing the vast agricultural resources of its fertile soil; and it would cause a demand for manufactured goods which would keep the mills of the United States working at their utmost capacity, and every branch of industry would feel the impetus of the new market.

Too long have the citizens of America allowed the merchants of England, France and Germany to reap the rich rewards of the African trade. A whole continent lives in ignorance of the blessings of the most wondrous age the world ever saw, and the money to shower them upon the ignorant at a profit is lying idle, not knowing what to do. England, with a home population not so large as that of the United States, has not less than twenty-eight steamships running to

and from the West Coast of Africa, while only a few small sailing vessels are dispatched thither from this country. American policy with Africa is far below the measure of its abilities, and equally remote from its true interests.

EDUCATION.

The question of education for settlers and Aborigines is now engaging the earnest attention of the leading minds of Liberia. It is felt that education for that Republic is more important than it is for any other civilized nation. Its circumstances are peculiar. There are internal and external reasons that make universal education among the Liberians essential and indispensable. It is needed for healthful, inward growth as a republican constitutional government, and for healthful outward growth as the citizens advance into the interior—that they may judiciously and safely absorb and assimilate the Aboriginal elements, Mohammedan and Pagan.

Never was there a better opportunity for a benevolent individual to be a lasting blessing to oppressed humanity, by founding in Liberia a Seminary for the intellectual and moral development of a race of aspiring and anxious young women, whose power for doing good must depend on a system of training brought within their reach. May the time soon come when some one of large Christian heart will give or bequeath a portion of his or her bounty where it shall descend as an ever-flowing blessing to posterity, and be a memorial in grateful hearts more durable than granite or marble!

The three schools at Arthington and Brewerville, supported by this Society, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. That at Brewerville, Rev. J. W. Blacklidge, teacher, has an attendance of 42 boys and 43 girls, all promising scholars."

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas has been in uninterrupted operation for the past five years, and under one very competent and faithful instructor. The number of pupils averaged about 60 the year round, mostly colonists, male and female. A new house has been specially erected during the past season for the school, part of the lumber and other materials having been shipped from this country.

The New York State Colonization Society continues to sustain the Fulton Professor in Liberia College, and it has also aided during the year, in various institutions in the United States and in Liberia, thirty-five young colored men in preparing for the Gospel ministry in Africa.

THE COLLEGE.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., who was inaugurated President January 5, writes cheerfully of the prospects for Liberia College. Professor Freeman is united with him in instruction, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, who has acquired a good reputation as a traveller and Government surveyor, is engaged as a tutor in mathematics, and will give special attention to instruction in surveying (field work) for which there will be increasing demand. There have been marked indications of desire among the people to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the College, and when it can be moved farther back from the coast, so as to relieve students from some of the expense and temptations connected with its present location, as well as larger opportunities for manual labor, which would be to some an advantage, it is expected that a great gain will be made. The College contains more students in both departments than ever before.

Under the date of November 23, Mr. C. T. O. King writes: "The examination of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College came off on the 14th inst. It was surprisingly satisfactory. The order, regularity and promptness of the students gratified everyone present. President Gardner, the Secretary of State, and many prominent citizens were in attendance.

"The examination in the Collegiate Department took place on the 16th inst. The largest room in the College edifice was crowded. Persons from the rural districts whose sons and relatives are in the Institution, were eager and anxious spectators. President Gardner and Cabinet, Chief Justice Parsons, Mayor Fuller, the American Minister and other foreign representatives were present. The students were examined by President Blyden and Professor Freeman. President Gardner, in a speech at the close of the exercises, said: 'When I see such young men as these before me, I consider that Liberia's future is safe.' The American Minister delivered an address which elicited great applause. A striking feature was the presence of two Chiefs of the Vey tribe."

COLONIES THE HOPE OF AFRICA.

That the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY employs the most hopeful expedient for spreading the Gospel and the blessings of civilization and liberty over Africa, is shown in the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., whose opportunities for observation during thirty-one years' residence on that Continent are unquestionable, and in whose judgment those who know him have much confidence.

“MONROVIA, APRIL 15, 1881.

“The bark *Monrovia* sailed yesterday for New York with a valuable cargo. She takes 150,000 lbs. of coffee, besides other products of Liberia. Another American vessel is now lying in the harbor receiving cargo. She will sail in a few days. Contrast the condition of things in *Monrovia* harbor in 1881 with what it was in 1821; and contrast the results of purely Missionary work on any part of the Coast for the last sixty years with the result of the work of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, during the same period. With all the labors and sufferings of foreign Missionaries and the vast amount of money spent during that time by Missionary Societies, you will find nowhere on this Coast, as the result of such operations, so large an amount of agricultural production, the result of free and civilized labor, and done by purely Negro hands and under Negro direction; the Negro, who it is said, will not work except under white taskmasters.

“Everywhere the Missionary by himself finds his work greatly hindered and often neutralized by the proceedings of unprincipled European traders. Here the demoralizing work of such men and their unhallowed impulses are regulated and controlled by civilized laws, and the work of civilization can go on. In some of the great oil rivers in Lower Guinea, the unlimited introduction of ardent spirits is killing out the natives before the eyes of the helpless Missionaries. I do not see how the missions now being established in Central and South-West Africa are to escape these influences. I fear that the same story of vast expenditures and like results must always be experienced in Africa where the Missionary alone attempts to carry on the work. I wish it were possible to convince the wealthy and benevolent friends of Africa in America that the most effectual way of opening up this land and civilizing its people is to penetrate the country from the points where civilized Governments hold the Coast, and by means of civilized Colonies extending into the interior.

“The two new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, though not more than ten years old, have contributed a large portion of the cargo which the *Monrovia* has just taken away. I think if your commercial men, your statesmen, your religious men knew the work which the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has accomplished, especially within the last ten years, with two purely Negro settlements, they would not hesitate to adopt the theory and policy of the Society as the theory and policy of the Nation in dealing with Africa and the Negro. It has taken hundreds of men who were ten years ago producing cotton in the Southern States as serfs, and made them in Africa the proprie-

tors of land, the directors of labor and the producers of thousands of pounds of coffee, which they are shipping to America. And this it has done at a trifling expense, under tremendous disadvantages. Now, suppose that instead of the four thousand it has sent out since the war it had sent out forty thousand with the means to settle them on the highlands of the interior, see how much coffee would have been thrown into your market, and how much land in Africa would have been improved, and how many more of the Aborigines would have been brought under civilizing influences. But for the want of knowledge of and confidence in the Society's operations, your rich men and benevolent men allow hundreds of thousands of blacks to wander about from the South to the West, wasting time and energy and the best years of their life."

EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE.

We would by no means detract from the excellence of other Associations which adorn the United States or the world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere, yet that Society which is designed not merely to ameliorate the condition of the African in America by providing him a home in the land of his ancestors, but also to pour the radiance of Divine truth on a vast Continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether regard be had to the benevolence of its character or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in all the ranks of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

No part of the world has so strong a claim on the energies of the American Church and people at this time as Africa—especially its Western regions. America alone has the population available and willing to go up and possess it for God and the elevation of themselves and their race.

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is encouraged to press on with renovated resolution and zeal in the prosecution of its object, until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ: to whom be glory forever."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the year 1881.* Cr

		Paid for money and transportation of emigrant	
Received donations	\$567.20	for support of school in Liberia,	\$400.33
" legacies,	-	for expenses and repairs of Colonization Bldg.,	47.79
" emigrants toward cost of passage,	1,609.11	for printing the African Repository,	6.00
" subscriptions to African Repository,	3.34	for salary of Secretary, office and travelling expenses,	65.20
" rent of Colonization Building,	-	for postage, printing and telegraphing,	27.71
" support of schools in Liberia,	2,266.44		-
" interest and in other moneys realized,	443.87		-
	6,830.51	Balance, 1 January 1881,	1,200.12
Balance, 1 January 1881,	1,200.12		6.54
	17.40	Total,	\$8,043.35
Total	\$8,043.35		

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, }
W. E. SCHENCK, } *Committee.*
J. W. CHICKERING, }

Washington, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, 4½ street: Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pastor of the Church, read selections from the 68th Psalm, and led in prayer.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read portions of it.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.

Hon. G. Washington Warren then addressed the Society, as follows:

Mr. President: The two powerful addresses, to which we have listened, recall to our minds those delivered in the past. In reference to one of these I offer a single resolution appropriate to the present time and which speaks for itself:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, holding its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening preceding the centennial anniversary of Daniel Webster, one of its life-long Vice Presidents, and remembering the last great service which that pre-eminent statesman and patriot nine months before his decease rendered in its behalf by presiding over its annual meeting thirty years ago, and by making an eloquent and masterly address, in which he clearly set forth the power and duty of the National Government, acting within the sphere and scope of the Constitution of the United States, to give it pecuniary aid toward accomplishing the great object of this Society—the colonizing of Liberia by those wishing to return to their fatherland—deems this a fit occasion to place on record its renewed acknowledgments to him and its appreciation of that illustrious life and character whose fame is indissolubly associated with the grandeur of the country and has added lustre to the National capital.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Rev. James Saul, D. D., it was ordered to be printed in the newspapers of the city.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1882.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. William Rankin Duryce, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson., D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of the same are requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in giving its use for our Anniversary last night.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D. and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Henry G. Marquand, Esq., of New York, as an additional Vice President, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1853. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1833. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. |
| 1833. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. P. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1851. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crezer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1882.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D. was appointed Chairman, and at his request, Rev. Dr. Syle led in prayer.

Mr William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, saying, "Detained by weather; will come to-night if it holds up."

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Mr Fendall and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through Mr. Fendall, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1882, viz:

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The following named Members were reported to be in attendance: viz:

LIFE DIRECTOR.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also a list of the property of the Society, and a state-

* Not in attendance.

ment of Receipts by States during the year 1881.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them, and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Hon. Mr. Parker stated that at the suggestion of several Directors and in pursuance with our custom in the case, he had arranged for the members of the Board and of the Society, to call upon the President of the United States, to pay their respects, to-morrow as soon after 12 o'clock as convenient.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Morris and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Dr. James Hall, Dec. 21st, Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Dec. 22d, Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 10th, Edward Colles, Esq., Jan. 12th, Rev. W. H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 13th, and Rev. F. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsay, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1882.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows :—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time importing required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Syle, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Education respectfully report that they learn with much satisfaction of the continued attention given to this subject by organized efforts in Massachusetts and New York, as also by earnest minded individuals, who see and feel its great importance. Some of the schools recently established aim at gathering in the sons of native chiefs and instructing them in arts and agriculture as well as in book-learning, while, at the same time,

the Liberian Government is undertaking to establish a common school system, besides sustaining a Preparatory Department in the Liberia College. To this latter Institution great interest attaches :—the existing model and practical exemplification of what local education can attain in the present circumstances of the Republic.

Your Committee would recommend the selection and support of well trained Negro teachers as a most desirable employment of any funds which may be placed at our Society's disposal for such purposes. And they judge it of the utmost importance that female education should receive special attention at this time. A Christian father at the head of a family of children whose mother continues a heathen, is not in the position to exercise the influence needed now in Liberia—influence for the Christianization and civilization of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report :—That they have never been more profoundly persuaded of the importance of the objects of the American Colonization Society. Liberia is no longer an experiment. The black man has proved his capacity for self-government. In the present state of the Republic we see a promise of a glorious future of prosperity, honor and usefulness. A wise and stable government, a healthful climate, and the gift of a fertile plantation, an ample livelihood for the industrious, and political equality for all, invite our colored fellow citizens to return to their native land. Here they are unhappy. Restive under their race-disabilities and anxious for their future, they are discontented and unsettled. The impression is wide-spread among them that America cannot be their future home. The development to which they aspire and of which they feel themselves capable, cannot be attained amid the palpable disadvantages to which they are subjected in a struggle for place and power with the dominant race of the world. Thousands of them are asking to be sent to Africa. These appeals come to our Society not from the uneducated and degraded, but from men of culture and character and noble aspirations. They are not here by their own will. This country has used them for its own aggrandizement. American prosperity is largely due to their labor. We cannot therefore, without injustice, nay, without criminal disregard of their sacred rights, refuse their demand for passage to the country from which they were forced in chains of servitude.

Your Committee therefore beg to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society, touched by the plaintive appeal of the Negro for restoration to his fatherland, and recognizing Africa as his true home and Liberia as the Providential arena for the working out of the high destinies of his race, do pledge itself to renewed effort to excite a deeper and wider interest in African Colonization, and to secure the means required by the exigencies of this great cause.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

A resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Saul at the meeting of last year, and laid over, was called up, amended and adopted, as follows :—

Resolved, That this Society invites the attention of the friends of Africa to the propriety and necessity of giving careful attention to emigration, and to the education, civilization and Christianization of the people of the African Continent.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zacheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurney, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repeated, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SIXTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors
JANUARY 16 and 17, 1883.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1883.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HARVEY LINDSAY, M. D., LL. D., *Chairman.*

HON. PETER PARKER,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

JUDGE ALEXANDER B. HAGNER.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily identified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

SIXTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
Annual Meeting and of the Board of Directors,
JANUARY 16 and 17, 1883.



WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1883.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1833. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass*
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1883. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D., <i>Ind.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. . . . <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1879. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D. <i>Pa.</i>
1882. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D. <i>Pa.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. — Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

Sixty-Sixth Annual Report.

Presented January 16, 1883.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY presents its Sixty-Sixth Annual Report with increasing confidence that the cause in which it is engaged is of God ; and that under His fostering care, it is destined to work out the elevation of a Race and the redemption of a Continent.

NECROLOGY.

Seven of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death.

1. DR. LEVI KEESE of Lowell, Mass., elected in 1875, a man universally respected and beloved, and whose life was full of activity and good deeds. He was a liberal giver to Missions and to African Colonization, yet unknown to those enriched by his benefactions.

2. DR. THEODORE L. MASON of Brooklyn, N. Y., elected in 1874, frequently attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, where he was esteemed as one whose counsels were wise and whose industry was indefatigable. Of pure and lofty aims, he imparted his enthusiasm to those around him. The Society laments in common with many who enjoyed his practical beneficence, prized his friendship, and looked to him for vigorous co-operation.

3. REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., of New York, elected in 1881, was a man whose career was extraordinary. Born a slave in the country to which his grandfather was taken captive, he attained high intellectual culture and moral elevation, and died the Minister of the United States to a Christian nation, in the land whence his barbaric ancestors were stolen ! Dr. Garnet arrived at Monrovia, December 21, 1881, enfeebled by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. "For the first time," writes his close friend and eloquent eulogist, * "he had seen the Continent of Africa. He had seen the

* Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D.

settlements from Goree to Liberia. He had seen the chief emporiums of that rising African civilization which already is blooming into beauty and fruitfulness. He had seen the towns and villages of the young Republic, people by his own kith and kin, emigrants from this great nation. He had ascended a few miles the beautiful St. Paul's, trod its fertile banks, and seen its active farming and industries. He had looked around upon the land of the fathers, and was well pleased and declared his gratification. And now the time came for him to die; and calmly, and quietly, resignedly, he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, with an assured trust in the Redeemer and with the fullest hopes of the resurrection of the just."

4. HON. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY, of St. Louis, Missouri, elected in 1854, distinguished for his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and his sincere and generous friendship. His advocacy of the objects of this Society was earnest and steadfast.

5. EX-GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, N. H., elected in 1861, accomplished a work for humanity which it has reason to remember with gratitude. His character was one of unusual symmetry, beauty and strength; and those who knew him, revere his memory.

6. REV. LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of Odesa, Delaware, elected in 1854, showed himself capable of the most various services, and met with readiness every demand made upon him. Elected Bishop in May, 1852, the following March he presided at the Liberia Annual Conference, appearing there as the first of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon his return to this country he said:—"I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. They are luminous spots, raying out light along the dark coast of that Continent. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. After having surveyed the whole ground, I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia. While there, I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with. The African Mission is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over Africa, and God designs to awaken and Christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons."

7. REV. ROBERT PAINE, D. D., of Aberdeen, Miss.; senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, elected a Vice-President in 1854, whose name is not only worthy of a place in the memories of posterity for his great abilities as a scholar and divine, but as a real friend in all of life's varied relations.

The Society has a further mournful duty to discharge in recording the death, at his home near Ocala, Florida, December 25, of REV. JOHN B. PINNEY LL. D., constituted a Life Director in 1845. Born in Baltimore, November 25, 1806, he graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1828, read law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Hon. William H. Crawford, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and a zealous Vice President of this Society, presiding. Mr. Pinney then studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 12, 1832, to preach the Gospel and as a Missionary to Africa, and embarked on the brig Roanoke from Norfolk, January 5th, 1833, landing at Monrovia, February 17th.

On the resignation of Governor Joseph Mechlin, the services of Mr. Pinney, who had returned to the United States on account of his health, were secured as Governor of the Colony of Liberia. He arrived on January 1, 1834, and his administration for some six months, when disease incapacitated him for exertion, is described as "vigorous, provident, and discreet."

With the exception of a few years, Dr. Pinney devoted his active life in efforts for the elevation of Africa and her children. As an agent of this Society, and as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and later of the New York State Colonization Society, he visited almost every portion of the United States, zealously and successfully explaining our views, enforcing our claims, and obtaining aid. Six times he journeyed to Liberia as a messenger of the Prince of Peace or to guide it in its first hours of peril.

Dr. Pinney was a man of almost singular devotion to his work, of indomitable energy of character, and was unwearied in labor. He was ready and patiently awaited the joyful summons for his departure into eternal rest. This Society and Liberia have not had many to lose who laid them under more lasting obligations, or who more richly deserved to be had in perennial remembrance.

It may be appropriate also that mention be made of the decease, August 29, of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, Esq., LL. D., President of Girard College, an occasional Delegate from the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and one of the speakers at our 61st Anniversary. Dr. Allen was distinguished for a rare union of simplicity and dignity, firmness and gentleness, worldly wisdom and Christian faith. His influence will be felt for good throughout coming generations.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1882 have been :

Donations.....	\$ 3,896 40
Legacies.....	4,143 20
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	155 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	530 40
Other sources.....	1,720 01
Receipts.....	\$ 10,879 31
Balance 1 January, 1882.....	62 53
Making the resources.....	10,941 84
The disbursements have been.....	10,257 19
Balance 31 December, 1882,	\$ 684 05

There is no lack of financial ability among those to whom this Society appeals for the means needful to meet the demands upon it. The work is growing, and we hope for and expect a more generous sympathy and a richer liberality of offerings than have lately been received.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Monrovia*, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed from New York, December 1, with thirty-eight emigrants, arrived out January 13. A member of the Government of Liberia, referring to the landing of this party, remarks:—"The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them toward the interior, as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being."

It has been customary to dispatch a company of emigrants in the Spring as well as in the Autumn, but this year there was a failure to accomplish this, owing to delay and uncertainty as to the departure of the sailing vessel usually relied on.

Our Fall expedition was by the bark *Monrovia*, from New York, November 1, comprising twenty-seven emigrants, of whom nineteen were from Craven Co., N. C., four from Arkansas, two from Columbus, Miss., one from Parsons, Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are between sixty and twelve years of age, five are between twelve and two years old, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are school-teachers, three are farmers and one a shoemaker. Eleven are communicants in Evangelical churches. Fully as many more were expected and arrangements were made for their passage

and acclimation, but sickness and other unavoidable causes prevented their embarkation. The people took with them a goodly supply of clothing and bedding, and some money. The Society shipped at the same time the requisite supplies to meet the expenses of their settlement, with agricultural and mechanical tools for the cultivation of their lands and the erection of their houses at Brewerville.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-two years. Those now reported make the number since the war to be 3,604, and a total from the beginning of 15,602, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,314 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa. These emigrants were sent in 176 voyages, and what is a remarkable fact, not one of the vessels carrying them has been wrecked or lost.

APPLICATIONS.

Even the abundant crops for the past two years, and the comparative release from political excitement have not occasioned any abatement in the expressed wish of the people of color for information about Liberia, and for the means to stand where they may not only bear the name, but feel the power of freedom, command respect and redeem their race.

Large numbers of people of good industrious habits and the proper spirit—farmers, mechanics, school teachers and preachers—who would hardly be missed from the six and a half millions of this element of population, are seeking aid of the Government of the United States and of this Society to reach Liberia and for a start in that Republic.

A few thousand immigrants from America have drawn under their control from the stagnant heathenism of ages over a million of people, and, without force or money, have assimilated them by industrial, social, political and religious influences, and made them a part of a Christian nation based upon the model of the United States.

Liberia has now reached a period in her history where she sorely needs and is fully able to bear a considerable influx of enlightened descendants of Africa from the land of their exile. An important addition to her population is imperatively demanded if she is to go on extending her influence and pushing her free institutions among the denizens of the forest, and to hold her own against the encroachments of foreigners. The natives in the interior of the Republic are anxious for the planting of civilized settlements on the beautiful

hills and in the fertile valleys which diversify their interesting country. But in view of the vast work to be done, it is comparatively little that can be accomplished by the few emigrants sent within the last few years by this Society.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is far more promising than ever. The general advance of late in the condition of her population has been marked. In the recent Annual Message of President Gardner it is stated:—"We have been blessed during the year with health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop has been abundant, and the coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield. There has been a manifest improvement in our relations with the Aborigines. Roads long closed have been opened. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have nearly ceased. These periodical wars are, for the most part, the result of long standing feuds arising from the horrible slave trade, and they will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the inhabitants. Friendly communications continue between this Government and Ibrahimi Sissi, King of Medina who has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for trade."

An English Company has proposed to the Government of Liberia to run a telegraph line connecting Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas with Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and thence by cable to Madeira and to Europe: the Liberian Government to protect the wires, stations and operators within its jurisdiction.

ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

A dispute has for many years been pending between the Governments of England and Liberia, concerning not only certain alleged claims of British subjects for property destroyed, but also the establishment of the North-west boundary line of the Republic of Liberia. As we have no advices that the questions raised have been finally adjusted, and notwithstanding voluminous statements narrating the history of the matter, and without designing to interfere with the province of any Government, or attempting to dictate the course to be pursued, yet, for the information of the general public, this seems to be a fitting occasion to recite the substantial facts in the progress of the controversy, so far as they have come within our knowledge.

First. The Liberian Government and people claim that between the years of 1849 and 1852, they did, in a peaceful manner and by purchases of different dates, acquire from the native tribes the right of eminent domain to the country along the coast as far as to a point named She-Bar, some forty miles of coast line North-west of the Manna river, and that this region was conveyed to the Liberian Government by successive formal grants or deeds from the authorities of the tribes having the aboriginal possession of the sections in question.

Second. That the substance of the consideration stated in said grants or deeds, bound the Liberian Government to establish schools in said territories, protect the tribes in their trade with foreigners, and guarantee the general peace and safety of the native inhabitants; but that it is alleged that this obligation on the part of the Liberian Government has not been fully or at least satisfactorily performed.

Third. That meanwhile English traders established themselves at certain points within the said territory, and finally succeeded in fomenting discontent among the natives in the said territory in respect to the Liberian Government.

Fourth. That this, with other causes, produced disturbance in some parts of the purchased territory to such a degree that the Liberian Government felt compelled to occupy some parts of the said territory with military force, and while endeavoring to quell the insubordination, considerable property was destroyed.

Fifth. That subsequently, persons claiming to be English subjects, alleged that their property had been destroyed by the troops of the Liberian Government to the aggregate amount of \$80,000, and appealed to the English Government to enforce the payment of these claims.

Sixth. In the effort of the English Government to obtain an acknowledgment of these claims from the Liberian Government and to enforce payment, the question was complicated with an alternative demand on the part of the English authorities, that the Government of Liberia should surrender its right of jurisdiction over a portion of the said territory which it claimed to have acquired as above recited.

Seventh. The answer of Liberia to this demand was, that in the exercise of its legitimate authority over the said territory, it had given to the foreign traders within the limits of the said territory, timely notice of its intention to use military force to restore peace in these sections, which notice they did not properly heed; and furthermore, that in fact the property destroyed was destroyed

by the natives and not by Liberian troops, and that consequently the Government of Liberia neither ought to pay the claims nor surrender any portion of its jurisdiction.

Eighth. At this stage of the matter a formal proposal was made from the English Foreign Office, that the questions at issue should be first discussed, and in case no agreement should be reached, then they should be settled by arbitration,—the umpire to be an officer of the United States Government. This proposal, which conceded the eminent domain of the Liberian Government as far as the Solyma river, suggesting at the same time that the meeting take place at the port of that name, was accepted by the Liberian Government; and Commodore Shufeldt as the United States officer selected for umpire, proceeded to the place of meeting. The English and Liberian Commissioners met, and debated the questions before them for several weeks. As a result of this conference, about half the aggregate sum at first claimed for property destroyed was abandoned on the part of the English, but no agreement on the other points could be reached. The Liberian Commissioners then, in pursuance of the original proposal from the English Foreign Office, offered to submit the case to the umpire, when the English Commissioners refused to make the said reference. The arbitration thus fell through, and Commodore Shufeldt returned from a fruitless errand.

Ninth. The next movement on the part of the English Government took place early in the year 1882.

Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Sierra Leone, arrived at Monrovia, March 20th, preceded by four British vessels of war—the Pioneer, Briton, Flirt and Algerine—with instructions to propose that the North-west limit of Liberia should be at Cape Mount. This being strenuously objected to, Governor Havelock volunteered to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Manna river. This was acceded to by President Gardner, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The Senate met in special session April 10, and on the 17th, the members called in a body on the President, and through Vice President Russell stated their unanimous opinion and advice that the President "should not sign, or cause to be signed, any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia."

Dispatches were received at Monrovia June 15 and September 5th from Governor Havelock, demanding a settlement on the terms dictated in March. President Gardner declined to act further, and the matter was to be considered by the Legislature, to meet in annual session on the first Monday in December.

Liberia has persistently insisted upon its perfect title to territory whose sea-coast line would be very materially diminished by deducting from it the distance between She-Bar and the river Manna or river Solyma—some forty miles. Such a reduction would be a serious interference with the future interest of a country, the extent of whose seaboard line must always be an important factor, not only in its commercial prosperity, but in its ability to accommodate with homes the population which the American Colonization Society has always believed would crowd to it from America, to the enhancement of its importance in the family of nations.

The relations of Liberia to the American people and Government are peculiar, and its claim to sympathy and assistance from the United States is almost that of an American Colony.

The Society promptly and fully made known at the Department of State all the facts touching this controversy and the late proceedings of the British authorities at Monrovia; and it has pleasure in stating that the able and judicious Secretary of State, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, has manifested a frank and generous sympathy in regard to Liberia. That a correspondence has been opened on this important subject will appear by the following extract from the late Message of President Arthur: "The Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone."

This long standing source of annoyance and irritation can best be settled by colored immigrants. The territory in question must eventually form a part of Liberia, as England does not claim the country for herself or for the Colony of Sierra Leone, but professes to be protecting the native Kings and Chiefs, with whom she has commercial treaties.

During the negotiations in 1850 with the Aboriginal authorities for the cession of the Gallinas and adjacent territory, which Liberia now claims as its North-western limits, as already intimated, the Commissioners of the Liberian Government agreed that schools should be established and settlements made in that part of the country; but the need of immigrants in other portions of the Republic, and the supply from the United States being very limited, prevented the Government from carrying out that part of its promise to the Gallinas people, and the scarcity of men for the educational necessities of the country prevented the sending of teachers to them. This caused dissatisfaction among them and was used by avaricious for-

eigners to stimulate their hostility to the Republic. There is no doubt that the establishment of settlements in that region would set at rest forever all disputes about boundary, and bring the Aborigines peaceably under the unquestioned jurisdiction of Liberia.

It would be of incalculable advantage to American commerce and greatly promote the welfare of Liberia, if one or more of the ships of the Navy of the United States were stationed, especially between the months of December and March, on the Liberian coast. This would powerfully assist that Republic in maintaining its authority among the Aborigines at distant points from the settlements along the seaboard, in developing her commercial possibilities, and in thwarting the intrigues of designing foreigners, who are desirous to see the prestige of Liberia not only lowered but destroyed among the natives, hoping that eventually the six hundred miles of much coveted coast with its accessible and desirable interior, may fall into the hands of some European Power.

SCHOOLS.

Intelligence regarding the schools of this Society at Brewerville and at Arthington show them to be in a prosperous condition. The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to be "crowded with children, more than a single teacher can do justice to." President Gardner, in his last Message, says: "Reports from the School Commissioners in the several Counties, are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities on the subject of education."

THE COLLEGE.

The presence in the United States of the able and learned President of Liberia College, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., has had the valuable effect to bring that institution to the light and to arouse an interest in its behalf. There are sixteen students in the College, with thirty-four in its Preparatory department, several of whom are Aborigines. There is every prospect of a considerable increase of pupils. Steps have been taken looking to the removal of the College operations from Monrovia to the interior,—for nearer access to the natives, and room for an agricultural and industrial department, "thus providing the opportunity of self-help to indigent students, and a growing income to the institution."

The Trustees of Donations, at meetings held in Boston, October 14th and 17th, which President Blyden attended by invitation, re-

vised and amended the laws of the College, and provided for the commencement of a female department. The Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy was established, and Rev. Hugh M. Browne was appointed to this Chair; and the Charles Sumner Professorship of Belles Letters, History and Law, was also established, and Rev. T. McCants Stewart was appointed to this Chair. These young men give up large and flourishing congregations in New York City to devote themselves to educational work in Liberia. Miss Jennie E. Davis, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in Boston, and since a successful teacher in St. Louis Co., Missouri, has been appointed principal of the female department.

The New York State Colonization Society has felt called to new activities through the brightening promise of Liberia College. The bequests to that Society were originally the Fulton Professorship Fund of about \$25,000; the Bloomfield Ministerial Scholarship Fund of about \$30,000, and the Beveridge Scientific Scholarship fund of about \$7,000, which, with two or three smaller scholarship funds and the accumulated interest amounts in all to about \$74,000.

The income of the Bloomfield Fund, during the past six years, has been devoted to the education in this country of young men for the ministry desirous of entering the field opened in Liberia. As not one in twenty of those thus educated have gone to Africa on the completion of their studies, and since the terms of the Will make Africa the preferred field for the appropriation of the funds entrusted to it, that Society has determined to aid specially the effort now made for the improvement of Liberia College.

Rev. George W. Samson D. D., is the acting Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, which is an unpaid position.

Are there not those who will generously and wisely help forward Liberia College? Who can estimate the blessing that would follow the endowment of such an institution for the development of a Christian native agency in a vast region where the light of the Gospel has recently dawned? What the munificent gift of \$1,000,000 of Mr. Slater will do for the education of the colored youth of America, it is greatly desired some of the men and women of wealth should do for the raising up, on the ground, of the forces which shall elevate and evangelize Africa.

AFRICA.

All the civilized nations are looking towards Africa. Expedition after expedition is now entering the Continent, and intersecting it from East to West and from North to South, to find out more of

the resources of a land upon which large portions of the enlightened world will, in no very remote future, be dependent.

Leading Governments of Europe are imposing their commerce and influence upon Africa. England has the South far inland, extensive portions of the West Coast, and the destiny of Egypt in her control. France, having Algiers and virtually Tunis, is grasping at Madagascar, and is projecting almost indefinite sway over Soudan and the Congo country. Portugal, fruitful in plans to develop her immense African territory, has voted an annual subsidy of some \$30,000 for a line of four steamers of 1800 tons each between Lisbon and Mossamedes. Spain has taken possession of Santa Cruz del Mar, and Italy of the Bay of Assab. The King of Belgium is at the head of an International Association for the introduction of European commerce through the far-reaching waters of the Congo.

Not many years hence it will be a matter of wonder that so large a portion of the earth, in such intimate proximity to the most advanced and active family of nations, should have been so long left comparatively unutilized. A foreign market is the most important need of American industries. Liberia represents American sympathy and interest in Western Africa. It occupies some six hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of the Coast, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in everything necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. It presents an open door for commerce and colonization. Thousands of American citizens, the very best agents for the work, are voluntary and urgent applicants for the means to go up and possess the land for trade, to erect the standard of the Cross and to build up an honorable Continental Nationality. Is America, with her millions of colored people, and her commercial and missionary enterprise, to be a mere spectator of European examples?

The time is pregnant with events. May the American Colonization Society be provided with abundant means to press forward with the manifest power and blessing of God upon it, until shall be fulfilled in Africa the prophecy; "The Gentiles shall come to Thy light and Kings to the Brightness of Thy rising."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1882.* Cr

	Received donations	Paid passage and settlement of emigrants.	\$6,127 29
" legacies,	- - - \$ 100 00	" support of schools in Liberia.	- - - 418 45
" emigrants toward cost of passage.	- - - 4 14	" taxes and repairs of Colonization Building.	- - - 632 51
" subscriptions to African Repository.	- - - 100 00	" paper and printing the African Repository.	- - - 359 58
" rent of Colonization Building.	- - - 100 00	" salary of Secretary, office expenses, postages.	- - - 2,064 35
" support of school in Liberia.	- - - 100 00	" printing, and expenses of contested Will cases.	- - - 1,021 19
" interest and investments realized.	- - - 100 00		- - - 524 65
Balance, January, 1852.	Receipts.	Payments.	Total.
\$10,441 54	\$10,441 54	\$10,441 54	\$10,441 54

REGINALD FENDALL.
EDWARD S. MORRIS.
JOHN W. DULLES.

Washington, D. C. January 10, 1885

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1883.*

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Pastor of the Church, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., conducted the exercises, including the reading of the Sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist E. Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the Annual Sermon, taking as his text Isaiah, 44:24.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented;—an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Blyden, and the large audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1883.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the action of the Executive Committee, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 14th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 17 and 18, 1882, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his able eloquent and appropriate discourse delivered last Sunday evening at our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are cordially rendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in granting them last Sabbath evening for our Sixty Sixth Anniversary meeting,

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year; who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1883. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838 Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872 Harvey Lindsty, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874 Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874 Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874 Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874 Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bodell, D. D., C.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1875 Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Pres. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doollittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Stutfield, U. S. N., Ct.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frellughuyson, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.	

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 16, 1883.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M. in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

It was reported that Rev. James Saul, D. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., had contributed one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director for Life of the Society;—"the amount to be appropriated for passage, &c., of emigrants and for education of native females of Liberia," as he shall hereafter prescribe.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the liberal donation of Rev. Dr. Saul be accepted on the terms proposed by him.

Dr. Lindsly and Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named delegates appointed for the year 1883,—viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

The following named members were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and that the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of

audit; also, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1882.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1882, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

The Secretary presented a number of communications received within the past few weeks from colored men in different parts of the country, making application for passage and settlement in Liberia, and they were referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dulles, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Dulles, Saul and Maclean were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 8; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 12; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 25, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 9.

Rev. Dr. Dulles, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion,

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1883.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dulles.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Lindsly, chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an addition to the Annual Report of the Society, which addition had been prepared and was read by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, giving an account from the beginning to the time of the recent appearance of four British men-of-war at Monrovia, of the points in dispute between the Governments of England and Liberia.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the paper reported by the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, intended to be prefixed to that part of the Society's Report touching the Northwest Boundary of Liberia, be accepted and have the proposed place in the Annual Report.

On motion of Dr. Addison, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be published as it now stands.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D. be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1882, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That the work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance every year. The field to which its energies are consecrated is becoming more and more interesting.

Africa has suddenly become an object of attention to the world. It is to-day the cynosure of the nations. Wonderful things are happening there. Christendom is ascending its rivers, crossing its mountains and traversing its plains. Everywhere in its sequestered

fastnesses tread the feet of the engineer, the discoverer and the merchant. The flag of some European civilization flaps in every breeze. The eyes of statesmen are on it. The heart of the Christian philanthropist beats in sympathy with its wretchedness. The foreign missionary, doomed by the poison that lurks in its treacherous air, finds a grave on its beautiful shores.

Europe is all ablaze at last with interest in Africa. Thus the way is opening for the realization of the hopes which have for more than half a century inspired this Society. The grand future, before which our long tried faith has stood entranced, is now pledged to the "Dark Continent." Her exiled children are longing to be there to take part in the mighty movement of their Fatherland's regeneration. They feel that their home is not here. They can find no congenial place in this Anglo-Saxon civilization. The aspirations awakened by their freedom and their growing intelligence cannot be satisfied in their inevitable inferiority in the land of strangers. And this is no speculation of ours. We are in receipt of many communications brought by almost every mail from different parts of the country, North, South, East, and West, in which these thoughts are expressed: communications urging, pleading, beseeching, with rude yet touching eloquence, to be relieved from the degradation of their suppressed manhood, manacled energies and crushed hopes. We have not the time to give extracts from these letters, and this is not the place for them.

Permit us, however, to say here, that one of the most enlightened and cultured men of their race has declared within a few days "that the dissatisfaction of the Negro with his condition in this country is becoming intolerable, and that they will pour into Liberia by thousands within a few years." An irresistible necessity is forcing them. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist E. Church, himself a Negro, and by the duties of his high office brought into contact with large numbers of his race throughout the United States—in a recent number of the *Christian Recorder*, says: "There never was a time when the colored people were more concerned about Africa in every respect, than at present. In some portions of the country it is the topic of conversation, and if a line of steamers were started from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or Charleston, they would be crowded to density every trip they made to Africa. There is a general unrest and a wholesale dissatisfaction among our people in a number of sections of the land to my certain knowledge, and they sigh for conveniences to and from the continent of Africa. Something has to be done."

Do they wish to go? Liberia waits for them, longs for them, knows that her future depends on their presence. Thus only can a great Christian colony be established there to shed the light of Christ's Gospel over the spiritual wastes of heathenism, and to penetrate the dense barbarism of ages with the benign influences of modern civilization.

Hence as the years roll, louder and still louder are the demands upon this Society: but our resources are decreasing as our responsibilities grow. We are ready for the consummation of our great enterprise. Liberia is prepared for her destiny. The golden harvest has come. Already dawns the day of fruition for which we have prayed and toiled, and yet, alas, while hope is exulting in the tokens of victory, we are paralyzed by the inexplicable apathy of the world to the transcendent interests we have been almost frantically urging upon them. Can it be that this Christian Nation will permit our grand old Society to die in the pregnant hour of its opportunity? Will the Christian conscience of America permit this flower, nurtured by the prayers and tears and gifts of the good and the great for more than half a century, to wither and perish in the very hour of its rich blooming? We ask men to consider what we have again and again pressed upon them—to consider prayerfully and earnestly before God and Jesus Christ, who will judge the quick and the dead, *that this Society is the hope of Liberia, and Liberia is the hope of Africa.*

Does a *Continent* containing myriads of souls whose destinies for time and eternity are largely, in the Providence of God, committed to our sympathies and dependent upon our help, appeal in vain to men consciously beloved by God and redeemed by Jesus Christ?

Your Committee, therefore, finally, recommends that this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Education beg to report that there are substantial reasons for gratulation in the advancement of education in the Republic of Liberia within the past year. We learn with no little pleasure of the burning desire for knowledge on the part of native children. As it was in olden time, so now, Ethiopia is crying to each and every one of us, "How am I to understand except some man guide me?"

Liberia is to be congratulated on the addition of two young men to the Faculty of Liberia College, and the proposed removal of its operations from the coast to the interior, where the industrial features, both agricultural and mechanical, can be thoroughly developed.

We desire to call the attention of all who are interested in lighting up Africa, to the importance of educating the girls of that land, and to the timely addition of a female department to Liberia College. If it is true that the home is the father of the State, so it is true that woman is the mother of the home. The great continent of the future must come from Christian mothers with their homes. We particularly invite the attention of the teachers and others of Liberia to the successful mode of education in operation at the schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.

It is gratifying to know that since the arrival of President Blyden in this country an organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minn. called the Liberia Educational Aid Society, for the purpose of assisting the sons of Native Chiefs while pursuing their studies in Liberia College.

The following letter, addressed by the son of a Native Chief of the Bassa tribe to the President of Liberia College, illustrates the strong desire on the part of Aboriginal youth for education. A very few years ago the author of the letter, J. Osman Cassell, was in heathenism and knew not a word of English. Now he is in the Freshman year in Liberia College, having passed through regular training in the Preparatory department:

Room No. 2, Liberia College, *Monrovia, December 3, 1882.*

Dear Mr. President Blyden— I would be more than glad if you would be so kind as to intercede in getting me support of some description. As I said before, I stand greatly in need of it. It is doubtful whether I will continue at school any longer, because Mr. Cassell says that if I do not get on the fund next year, he will send me to his farm or back to my people on the Bassa coast. Mr. President, I prefer to continue at school, and I most earnestly beseech you to do the best you can for me while you are away. All my hope of returning to school is upon you. My desire is to learn. I want a good education."

Mr. Morris, by invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to Liberia coffee and its cultivation from seed in the West Indies, Ceylon and elsewhere, and presented samples of coffee hulling

and cleaning by a machine lately patented, intended to thus prepare all coffees for the markets of the world.

Dr. Blyden, by invitation, addressed the Board on the condition and prospects of Liberia, and of the influence and extension inland of that Republic.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Sunderland, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Board are extended to Edward S. Morris, Esq. for his interesting address and exhibit, with our congratulations on the bright promise for the enlarged cultivation of Liberia coffee in that Republic and elsewhere.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his instructive and hopeful address at this time, with our best wishes for his health and happiness and for the success of Liberia College.

The following resolution was adopted by a standing vote:—

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are hereby presented to Dr. Charles H. Nichols for the very able, dignified and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Sunderland, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The Presidency of the American Colonization Society has been filled by the following named eminent men: Justice Bushrod Washington, elected in 1817: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, elected in 1830: Ex-President James Madison, elected in 1833: Hon. Henry Clay, elected in 1836: and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe elected in 1853.

An address to President Latrobe, on the occasion of his thirty-first election to the Presidency, was unanimously adopted by the Society, January 16, as follows:—

PRESIDENT JOHN H. B. LATROBE:—

Sir, We, the present members of the American Colonization Society, having elected you to the thirty-first term of your Presidency, deem the occasion a fitting one to give an expression to the respect and regard which your long and valuable services and your personal character and talents have awakened.

Our predecessors, recognizing your exertions in our common cause when you were President of the Maryland State Society, justly crediting you with being mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Cape Palmas Colony, thirty years ago, called you to this the mother Society. For thirty years you have annually and consecutively received the unanimous vote of your coadjutors. It has been our pleasure to

give this last expression of appreciation and confidence; we wish now to supplement our votes with the assurance that your unselfish devotion, your activity, energy, wisdom and enthusiasm have deeply impressed us; that we recognize in you the life-long, untiring, faithful friend of an almost friendless race; we acknowledge with gratitude your invaluable services to the cause we have in common, and we tender to you our respectful and affectionate congratulations upon the prolongation of a life so full of benevolence and beneficence, and beg you to accept the sincere expressions of earnest good wishes and prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

The following is the reply of President Latrobe:

To the Members of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

Gentlemen. I have received from the Secretary of the Society, the address which you have done me the honor to adopt, and which you have directed to be spread upon your Minutes, on the occasion of my election, for the thirty-first time, to the office of your President.

It is impossible that I should not be deeply moved by the testimony that you have been pleased to bear to my services in a cause which we have, for so many years, labored together. My greatest merit, after all, has been my appreciating its importance. To labor, afterwards, whenever it came in my way to promote its interests, was a matter of inclination, not less than of duty.

Imbued, while a student in the law office of the late Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, with the feeling that had led him to be one of the founders of the Society, (the promotion of African Colonization, which he had declared to be one of the great objects of his life) became, when he died, what I regarded almost in the light of an inheritance from one whom I loved not less than I admired, and that, at the end of sixty years, I should have been thought worthy of your address, is of itself, a reward sufficient to compensate for even more, far more, than anything I have been able to accomplish.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me,

I am most respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

Baltimore, January 27, 1885

The American Colonization Society.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. REV. S. IGNATIUS PRIME, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D., <i>Ind.</i>	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1883. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool, every Saturday.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, five cents. NEWSPAPERS, one cent for every two ounces,

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicate to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SIXTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1884.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1884.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., LL. D., *Chairman.*

HON. PETER PARKER,	REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.
JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,	REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.
REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,	JUDGE ALEXANDER B. HAGNER.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily identified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

SIXTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1884.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1884.

2d. 200

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D. Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.,
1859. Hon. Henry M. Scheffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL D., N. J.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, D. C.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D. Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. MAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M.D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..... <i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pu.</i>
1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.— Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

Sixty-Seventh Annual Report.

Presented January 15, 1884.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, at the threshold of its Sixty-Seventh Annual Report, records the chasm which death has made in the ranks of its Vice-Presidents within the year.

NECROLOGY.

1. HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York, elected in 1860, was among the early friends of the Society, and throughout his more than half a century of eminently energetic and successful business life, kept up an active practical interest in its work. His earnest solicitude for the salvation of souls and the elevation of humanity was bounded by no sect and limited to no race, and his heart and purse were open and his tongue was ready to speak for any and every good cause. He leaves behind him the blessed memory of the just.

2. HON. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, of New Jersey, elected in 1843, was an able advocate and liberal supporter of African Colonization. Of great modesty, courteous and congenial above most men, he had the respect of all classes of the people to an extent rarely equaled. Acts of benevolence marked his pathway through his protracted and distinguished career.

3. JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN, of Massachusetts, elected in 1879, manifested his interest in the various ways open to a public spirited citizen. At our Fifty-Sixth and Sixty-Third Anniversaries he delivered addresses marked by the breadth of research, closeness of reasoning, strength of argument, and force of appeal that were so characteristic of the man. These addresses rank among the most valuable in the long series wherewith learned, eloquent and Godly men have enriched the Society's annals. A member of the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and a frequent Delegate in the Board of Directors of this Society, Judge Warren will be greatly missed, and his bright example will long abide in grateful remembrance.

All honor to the memory of those whose years of strength have been given to God, and whose old age is mellow with the spirit of Christ and the hope of life eternal.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1883 have been :—

Donations.....	\$ 8,409 50
Legacies.....	2,654 80
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	536 00
Education in Liberia.....	1,018 40
Other sources.....	1,473 17

Receipts.....	14,091 87
Balance 1 January, 1883.....	684 65

Making the resources.....	14,776 52
The disbursements have been.....	10,798 08

Balance 31 December, 1883 ...	\$ 3,978 50
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The Pennsylvania Colonization Society, with a liberality worthy of the character of its members and meriting our highest praise, has contributed during the past twelvemonth \$3,600 toward the passage and settlement of emigrants.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Monrovia*, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed November 1, arrived out safely. Her passengers landed on the morning of December 18, and later in the day embarked on the river steamer St. Paul's for Brewerville, where preparations had been made for their settlement.

Our customary Spring expedition was unavoidably delayed until July 16, when the bark *Monrovia* left New York with twenty-two emigrants, and the Fall expedition, comprising twenty-one emigrants, was sent by the same vessel from New York, December 1. These people, a selection from many applicants, removed from the following named places, viz.: Hyde Park, Mass., 1; Richmond, Va., 1; Indian Ridge, 12; Winfall, 6, and Charlotte, N. C., 1; Grangersville, Geo., 1; Montgomery, Ala., 7; Edwards, Miss., 1; Little Rock, Ark., 3; Chicago, Ill., 7; Topeka, 2; Wyandotte, 7, and Columbus, Kansas, 1; and Lincoln, Neb., 3. Thirty-five are 12 years old and over, fifteen are between 2 and 12 years of age, and three are infants. Ten are to settle in Monrovia, and all the others at Brewerville. Of the adult males, two are ordained ministers of the Gospel, two are school teachers, ten are carpenters, and one is a stone-mason. Four young men are fruits of the enlarged education to which colored youth are now admitted—one each coming from institutions at Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Natchez.

Among the Liberians who returned to their homes by the July voyage of the *Monrovia* were Mr. Albert B. King, Principal of the

Alexander High School, and Dr. Hilary J. Moore—the latter named having just completed his medical education at Dartmouth College and the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Liberia, and Prof. King has resided there for twenty-five years. Both are graduates of Liberia College. The passengers by the *Monrovia*, December 1, included Rev. W. W. Colley and Rev. J. H. Pressley and their wives, missionaries of the Foreign Mission Convention—a recent organization of colored Baptists of the United States. They dedicate their lives to labor in Africa for the elevation of their race.

An intelligent Liberian writes: "The new-comers are doing well. I lately visited them and hence am able to make this statement. The thrifty ones have built their houses, and are reaping breadstuffs of their own planting," Hon. John H. Smyth, American Minister Resident and Consul General, wrote under date of Monrovia, July 22:—"Since my return I have visited Brewerville twice, and am pleased to say that I regard that settlement as a steadily advancing and prosperous one. After an experience of nearly five years in Liberia, I am quite satisfied that any reasonably industrious and fairly healthy man can make as good and comfortable provision for himself, with capacity of proprietorship, as in our own country."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-three years. Those now reported make the number sent since the war to be 3,657, and a total from the beginning of 15,655, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,377 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Not the least among the remarkable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the people of color to emigrate to Liberia. Many thousand names are on the roll of this Society, and these the names of the best and most industrious colored men, who solicit us to aid them and their families to remove to Africa. All are purely spontaneous and voluntary applicants. Every week swells the number of those who want to go, and who would be accessions of value to the population of the New Republic. And this movement must be expected to take larger proportions continually, just as the emigration from European lands to the United States has swollen in the course of the last thirty years. Whether it be thought wise in the colored man to leave this country or not, every year must be expected to show increasing numbers depart, and a tide of emigration set east-

ward, not as large but just as constant as the great tide which runs westward with such mighty volume and force.

A few brief extracts from the letters of recent applicants are appended :

From New York City.

"Permit me, through the medium of these few lines, to make an earnest appeal, hoping to meet your approval. I have a strong desire to go to Liberia, as I feel confident that there are greater chances of promotion there than here. I have filled positions as clerk and teacher, testimonials of which I can produce. I would feel greatly indebted to you, if you would aid me in getting to Liberia. J. W. B."

From Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Will you please forward to me all the information possible about Liberia, for I am preparing to remove there. I am not the only one. There are others like me who want to go to that country. R. B."

From Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

"I send you a list of over fifty names of the smartest and best people of this region who want to go to Liberia. I believe five hundred good men and their families would go there if they were furnished the means. A. C."

From Mobile, Alabama.

"I have a wife and four children, and want to go to Liberia with my family, but we are not able to do so now. We must get to Liberia if it takes the next thirty years to come. I am sending my children to school. I want to get them to Liberia as soon as possible, especially so that they may receive a good education, and also live well and prosper, which we cannot hope to do in this country. S. J."

From Little Rock, Ark.

"I am trying hard to get off to Liberia. Some of the Eureka Liberia Exodus Association, at Plumerville, Conway Co., may be ready to start this year. Whether they are or not, I am determined to go at once. I have cropped two years with Liberia in view and with poor success: one year a drought and the next year a good crop and cotton worth nothing. We black people have a very hard time any way of making money. When can you assist us to go? We all can read and write. A. J. F."

From Topeka, Kansas.

"I enclose a list of 110 names, and there are a dozen or more families besides that are ready to start for Liberia at any time. Emigration to Africa is becoming very popular. We are holding meetings.

We want to know what it will cost each person or family from here going by your Society. Remember we are poor, and if it costs much we will have to indefinitely postpone the matter of removal. G. C."

From letters from Barbadoes it appears that there would be a considerable influx of enlightened Negroes from that Island into Liberia, should the aid required for that purpose be furnished.

LIBERIA.

Intelligence from Liberia indicates decided and favorable progress. President Gardner, in his last Annual Message, says :—"The past year has been crowned with marked evidences of national prosperity as well as of individual thrift and enterprise. Agricultural activity has not only kept pace with but has considerably exceeded that of the preceding several years, both as to the quantity as also to the variety of the productions raised. The rice crop, as well as that of breadstuffs generally, have been unusually favorable, while the exportable articles of coffee, sugar, rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, camwood, &c., have never been shipped in such large quantities before."

Financial affairs have improved. The "gold law" and the efficient administration of the Treasury by Secretary W. T. Worrell (who went to Liberia a poor boy from North Carolina) have been beneficial. The act imposing a heavy duty on the importation of ardent spirits went into operation October 1, and with salutary effects.

The interior immediately in the rear of the coast line of Liberia, for hundreds of miles, is easy of access. Paths lead out in every direction, and the natives are not only approachable but as peaceful as any upon the Continent. The Government has inaugurated treaties with many of the tribes, and a definite understanding and their goodwill have been obtained. Calls are frequent from these people for instruction in divine truth and the useful arts, that the Christianizing and civilizing power of true religion and advanced industrial skill may be employed in the regeneration of that inviting region. Numerous Aborigines, in order to secure the advantages of proximity to the civilized settlements, are flocking from the interior and building villages near the Liberians. Zodaque, a Pessah Chief, has lately arrived with some two hundred followers and located near Crozerville. Another Chief, with about three hundred refugees from heathenism, is expected soon to settle in the same neighborhood.

As to this interesting population, whose improvement and elevation is declared in the Constitution to be a cherished object of Liberia, President Gardner happily remarks:—"The importance of increasing our friendly intercourse with the powerful tribes of the country is a matter that cannot claim too much of our attention. So im-

portant do I regard our relations with these our brethren, and so desirous am I of seeing this vast Aboriginal population share with us the rights, privileges and advantages of civilization and a Christian government, thus giving strength and permanency to our Republican institutions on this coast, that I consider it really the great work of Liberia, at present, to pursue such a policy as will cement into one mass the many tribes about us, and bring them under the moulding influence of our laws and religion."

A striking feature of the new commercial treaty between Spain and Liberia is that Spain agrees to guarantee as full and complete protection of life and property to free Negroes visiting, for any lawful purpose, Cuba or Porto Rico, as has heretofore been granted to any foreigners visiting any part of the Spanish dominions.

Though Methodism in Liberia is coeval with the country itself, the first church having been formed on the ship Elizabeth, that bore the pioneer company of emigrants to Western Africa, yet the semi-centenary of Methodism in Liberia was celebrated at Monrovia on Sunday, July 22. Rev. Charles A. Pitman, a native African, delivered the discourse, and a collection of over three hundred dollars was taken for the promotion of ministerial education. The necessity for an independent organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, as essential to vigorous life and local activity, is forcibly presented in a circular letter adopted at the last session of the Liberian Annual Conference, advising that the Methodist Episcopal Church on the West Coast of Africa "petition the General Conference of 1884 to set us apart with full power to act under a proper church government, and one that may be suited to the situation of this country, in order that our beloved Zion may grow and prosper."

In consequence of serious illness, President Gardner tendered his resignation to the Legislature, and Vice-President Russell succeeded him, January 20. In accepting the resignation, Mr. Gardner was granted a pension of \$1,000 a year during life, and the expenses of removal from Monrovia to his residence in Grand Bassa county were ordered to be defrayed from the Government treasury, he being the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The biennial election for President, held on the first Monday in May, resulted in the unanimous choice of Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson—the nominee of the two leading political parties in Liberia. Such a thing has not occurred since the nomination of Governor Roberts in 1847, and Mr. Johnson is the first native Liberian who has been elevated to the Presidency. The President elect is a son of

the illustrious Elijah Johnson, and was born June 1st, 1837, at Monrovia, where he was educated, graduating at the Alexander High School in 1857. He was private Secretary to President Benson for seven years, visiting Europe with him in 1862, and he accompanied President Roze to England and the United States in 1870. Mr. Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in 1861, and Secretary of State in 1863, 1866 and 1867, and again in 1872 and 1873. He has also been Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, and for eleven years Professor of Philosophy and Belles Lettres in that Institution. Liberia College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1872, and that of Doctor of Laws, in 1882

ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

Referring to the detailed statement under this head in our last Report, it seems proper now to give very briefly the proceedings which have since taken place.

First. At the Annual Session of the Legislature of Liberia, which began December 4, 1882, President Gardner sent in the "Draft Convention" drawn by A. E. Havelock, Esq., Governor of Sierra Leone and British Consul for Liberia, in which it is proposed to definitely settle the Northwest boundary of Liberia by making the Marfah river the said boundary. After mature consideration, it was

"*Resolved*, That while the Senate is willing to yield such territories as arbitration may decide is not Liberia's, or even to agree to a fair and honorable compromise not in violation of the Protocol of 1871, yet it decides that it would be unfaithful to its high trust to accept of terms that would sweep away one of these territories, and leave us stript of our rights and our territories, and the national treasury imperilled in consequence."

Second. Under date of January 26, 1883, the Government of Liberia communicated to Governor and Consul Havelock a copy of the action of the Senate declining to ratify the "Draft Convention," but expressing a readiness to adjust the question on the basis formulated by England in 1871, or other arbitration, or on an honorable compromise.

Third. Governor and Consul Havelock replied March 9, 1883, that "Her Majesty's Government cannot, in any case, recognize any rights on the part of Liberia to any portions of the territories in dispute," and that "Her Majesty's Government consider that they are relieved from the necessity of delaying any longer to ratify an agreement made by me (Governor Havelock) with the Gallinas, Gbemah and Mannah river Chiefs on the 30th March, 1882, whereby they ceded to Her Majesty the coast line of their territories up to the right bank of the Mannah river."

Fourth. A printed copy of the Agreement referred to and also of a Proclamation by Governor Havelock, bearing date March 19 1883, the latter announcing the confirmation of the aforesaid agreement and proclaiming the land therein described as part of the Colony of Sierra Leone, were enclosed in Governor and Consul Havelock's dispatch of March 19, 1883. After calling attention to these documents and declaring that the coast line thus ceded "is now and must remain British territory," he remarks;—"I am desirous to say that Her Majesty's Government are prepared, whenever the Liberian Government choose to sign a Convention, to recognize that the territory of the Republic shall extend to the south bank of the Mannah river."

Fifth. It is understood that Governor and Consul Havelock addressed a communication, in October, to the Secretary of State of Liberia, requesting an early reply to his dispatch of March 19, 1883, and suggesting that the next step is to be taken by the Government of Liberia for the recognition by England of the Northwest boundary line of the Republic.

It cannot but be observed that while awaiting the ratification by the Liberian Legislature of a "Draft Convention" intending to transfer the disputed territories to Great Britain, Governor and Consul Havelock proceeded to those very same territories, and alleges to have bought them on the 30th March, 1882, from the Kings and Chiefs of the country.

The Liberian Government maintains its position with firmness. It has prepared "A memorandum and protest against the action of the British authorities in the Northwestern territories of the Republic," "solemnly appealing to the high sense of justice of the Cabinets, which she has a right to consider as animated towards her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past, and imploring their mediation to avert a course of events which threaten her destruction."

It is gratifying to record the kind and generous efforts of the Government of the United States with a view to obtain a just arrangement of the differences between the Governments of England and Liberia, and thus remove a formidable hindrance to the extension and prosperity of the young Republic. It can further manifest its powerful sympathy by the early dispatch of a naval steamer to the West African coast, and the establishment of a coaling station at Monrovia in the interest of American commerce.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

President Blyden arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of June, having

spent ten days in England on his way from the United States. Professors Stewart and Browne landed at Monrovia from the steamship *Nubia*, from Liverpool, on the 7th of August ; and Miss Davis reached the same city by the bark *Monrovia*, from New York, on the 21st of August. They were all warmly received by the authorities of Liberia College, and cordial public receptions were extended them by leading citizens. The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, established nine scholarships in the College. There are sixty-eight pupils in the Institution, as follows: 16 in the College proper, 34 in the Preparatory Department, and 18 in the Female Department,

Liberia College can boast, at present, of but few Alumni, but it is rising in the estimation of Liberians and Natives, and seems destined to become an important factor in the enlightenment of Western Africa. Why might it not be raised into a University into which young men should be brought and trained for the liberal professions ? While millions of dollars are being given to endow institutions of learning in the United States, will not some generous person consider the needs of the teeming population within and around Liberia, and provide the means for their higher education ?

SCHOOLS.

Favorable reports have been received of the schools maintained by this Society. Our Agent in Liberia writes : " I lately examined your school at Brewerville, where I found thirty scholars of ages varying from six to eighteen years—all apt and bright. They acquitted themselves creditably in an examination in the several studies pursued. This settlement is stretching out so far inland that the establishment of another school has become a matter of importance. I also made a satisfactory visit to the Society's school at Arthington, finding it scarcely adequate to the needs of that thriving place. Arthington is a great success. Some of our largest coffee planters are in that settlement, though it is only twelve years old. The whole country marvels at its growth." The Government schools are gradually increasing and improving in their facilities and in the regard of the people.

Edward S. Morris, Esq. of Philadelphia, Pa., has established a school at Arthington, of which the teacher reports to its patron as follows : " The children are anxious to learn, and handle their books with care. Another son of a Chief entered school this month, making five in all. Including these, there are now eighty children in the school, more than half of whom are natives. Eight of the native boys have joined church. They had not heard the name of Jesus till they heard it in your school. The Lord is blessing your work here, and its influence is spreading far and wide in this dark land."

Dr. James S. Smith of Grand Bassa county, writes to Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq. of Baltimore, in relation to an enterprise for the Christian education of the women of Liberia: "Agreeably to Miss Scott's request I forward, enclosed, an authenticated copy of the Deed for 'All Saints Hall.' I may here remark that the land is not only deeded, but a neat wooden building, thirty feet in length and eighteen in width, one and a half stories high, is erected on the premises, with suitable out-buildings, faced by a well-cultivated flower garden. There is a gurgling brook immediately in front of the main building, and in the rear a variety of vegetables and fruits, giving promise of good things to come. In every respect, 'All Saints Hall,' at Beulah, is a bright spot on this Continent."

THE CHRISTIAN COLONY.

Humanity is greatly cheered by the progress in exploration, in opening channels of trade, and in missionary and colonization operations in Africa. It is only seven years since Stanley journeyed down the Congo and told the world where it came from, and already it is becoming a route for travel, and the sites for future towns are fixed on its banks. States and kingdoms are revealed, capable of furnishing vast supplies of the most valued productions for the arts and manufactures of Europe and America, and of receiving and consuming the articles into which they may be wrought by their superior skill.

"The growing sense of justice in Christian nations toward Africa, creates confidence that they will seek to repair the mighty wrongs of which she has been the victim; that their future commerce with her will be founded upon principles of just reciprocity; that henceforth they will go to her in peace and charity, give to her the light of the oracles of God, encourage her to throw off the badges of her shame, and to clothe herself in garments of honor and of praise."

The borders of Africa have been invaded, but the interior has never been overcome by conquest or commingled by immigration. It is the doctrine of this Society, held from the beginning and illustrated by constant experience, that the great evils of Africa can mainly be met and overcome by the Christian colony under government of Africans. The chapter of what has been endured and achieved by its representatives in the founding of the Republic of Liberia will be one of imperishable glory in the annals of this Society. There are indications that days of early advance are before it, and the speedier successes of the near future will justify a colonizing policy of the boldest and broadest character.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1883.* Cr.

Received Donations, - - - - -	\$8,409 50	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants, - - -	\$6,919 05
" Legacies, - - - - -	2,654 80	" For education in Liberia, - - - - -	518 40
" Emigrants toward passage, - - - - -	- - -	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building, - - -	426 57
" Subscriptions to African Repository, - - - - -	536 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository, - - -	366 52
" Rent of Colonization Building, - - - - -	35 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, Agent and traveling expenses, expenses of Annual Meeting, printing, postages, and office expenses, - - - - -	2,567 48
" For Education in Liberia, - - - - -	1,438 17		
	1,018 40		
Balance, 1 January, 1883, - - - - -	14,091 87	Payments, - - - - -	10,798 02
	684 65	Balance, 31 December, 1883, - - - - -	3,978 50
Total, - - - - -	\$14,776 52	Total, - - - - -	\$14,776 52

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1883, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, }
JOHN WELSH DULLES, } *Committee.*
EDWARD S. MORRIS, }

Washington, D. C., January 16th, 1884.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1884.*

The Sixty-Seventh Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church; the President, Hon John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., conducted the devotional exercises—including the reading of the second Psalm and prayer.

The President presented the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the Society: an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

Rev Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., delivered the Annual Discourse.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews, and the large and interested audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 15, 1884,*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to article 4 of the Constitution, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 13th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 16, 1883, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be tendered to Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., for his able, eloquent and appropriate Discourse delivered at our Sixty-Seventh Anniversary, and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are cordially tendered to the Pastor, officers and members of Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, for the freely proffered use of its commodious house of worship for our Anniversary.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present

President and Vice Presidents, and nominating as additional Vice Presidents—Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Pennsylvania; Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., of District of Columbia; Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., of Liberia, and Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., of New York; as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D. Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.,
1859. Hon. Henry M. Scheffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, D. C.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D. Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1884.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

The Secretary read a telegram from the President of the Society, as follows: "Baltimore, January 15, 1884. The inclement weather detains me in my house most reluctantly. JOHN H. B. LATROBE."

Rev. Dr. Syle, Mr. Fendall and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported through their chairman the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1884, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., *Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., *Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

The following named were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTOR.—Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Prof. William B. Wedgwood be invited to ~~seats~~ in the Board and to participate in our deliberations.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

*Not present.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report—with certificate of audit, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1883.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1883, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Standing Committees were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Judge Alexander B. Hagner, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Judge Alexander B. Hagner, John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.,

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles Esq.,

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., John Welsh Dulles Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., and Rev. William H. Wilson be invited to seats in the Board and to participate in our deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Saul and Syle and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

The following letter from the President of the Society was read:—

BALTIMORE, *January 10, 1884.*

WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq. Sec. A. C. S.

My Dear Mr. Coppinger:

You will receive by Express a box whose contents may remind you of an old friend. I thought I had gone to the extreme of vanity when I sent you my photograph for your office; nor did I expect ever to perpetrate the likeness in oil. The kindness, however, of the Directors at their last meeting, in my absence, has tempted me to use an idle accomplishment to this extent, in the hope that my "counterfeit presentment" may recall to our successors one of the greatest honors of whose life has been to be President of the American Colonization Society.

Most truly your friend,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Whereupon, the following letter, in reply, was approved and a copy ordered to be communicated :—

HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society,

SIR: The receipt of your Portrait was regarded as one of those events in the affairs of the American Colonization Society which calls for formal and expressive action.

Your coadjutors and friends, dwelling upon the fact of your long membership and presidency, on the fact that your useful life has been spared to continue the good work of your illustrious predecessors, Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison and Henry Clay, congratulate you and themselves that a kind Providence has preserved, sustained and supported you through a long period of unselfish usefulness to others and honor to yourself.

The Board of Directors are very much gratified by your gift and the value of your Portrait is enhanced by the reflection that your own hand held the brush and your own head and heart guided it, in the accomplishment of that difficult task, transferring on canvas "a counterfeit presentment" so closely resembling the original that we feel that your Portrait will be more than the picture of him who for over thirty years held the helm. We feel that it will look down on our successors when we all are gathered to our fathers, will recall your benevolence and beneficence and inspire them to emulate your example.

Rev. Dr Saul, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER. William Coppinger, Esq.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fen Idd, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Letters were presented excusing their absence from the meeting; from the following named Directors, viz; Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Jan. 2; Dr. James Hall, Jan. 3; Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Jan. 5, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Jan., 12; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 12; and from Delegates Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Jan. 14, and Rev William E. Schenck, D. D., Jan. 14.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1884.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Rev Dr Appleton in the chair,

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society, by the employment of Agents—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1883, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented a report, which was, on motion, accepted and the recommendation was adopted, viz :—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully Report : That the lapse of a year has made no change in the outlook of the American Colonization Society.

We face the same old responsibilities. Men are appealing to us for passage to Liberia ; and every ship from Liberia brings to us the prayer "Send out more Emigrants." Why do we not heed these appeals wrung from human hearts by dire necessities too sad for words ? Why ? Because another cry for help is not heeded—a long, earnest, almost despairing cry—the vain cry of this Society to American Christians for their prayers and their money in this supreme hour of our need. We say to the African exiles among us—" Suppress your noble aspirations, suffer and die where you are, and transmit to your children woes that have cursed and crushed their fathers." We say to poor Liberia—" We cannot aid you. Perish unbefriended, let the light of your civilization and your Christianity go out forever." And we are compelled to say all this because there are no hearts in Christian America to respond to our pleadings for the saddest, the most touching and yet most promising missionary venture of this century.

We tell the philanthropists and Christians of this land that in our day no holier cry for help has echoed through the night of human misery than the cry of the oppressed and outraged Negro. Last year the needs of our Society were urgent. We feel that they are more urgent to-day. The rapacity of England's commercial greed is destroying the Republic of Liberia. Some forty miles of her seaboard have been taken from her, and a larger and still more valuable part is threatened with speedy seizure by the same Power. And thus all that has been done on that Continent by our benevolence will soon be swallowed up. The African Republic will be a thing of the past, will live in history only as a dark reproach to American Christianity. There must be a revival of interest in this great cause, an awakened sense of obligation to the despised and unrewarded people whose right hands have helped to rear the colossal fabric of our material prosperity. The despondent heart of Liberia must be

cheered by our sympathy. She must be strengthened by our benevolence. A strong public sentiment here must protest against the encroachments of England and arouse our own Government to a more bold and imperative policy in regard to the rights of the Nation's wards on the coast of Africa.

If Christian men shall continue to regard the cause with the old cruel indifference, it will soon be *too late* to help our African fellow-citizens to free and happy homes in their Fatherland, *too late* to discharge our solemn obligations to the people we have already sent there, and *too late* to aid the grand enterprise of love for which this old Society has lived and worked for sixty-seven years.

Your Committee therefore renew the recommendation of the last Report: "That this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means."

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Education beg leave to Report: That they have examined with most gratifying interest the records for the past year of the cause of education in Liberia, and rejoice to state that there is an increasingly intense desire for the advantages of education on the part of the people for the youth of Liberia, and on the part of the chiefs of the native tribes adjacent, and a corresponding demand for the facilities of education as it is popularly understood in our own country.

We find evidence of new life and energy in the events which have transpired the last year in connection with the Liberia College. President Blyden has resumed his duties in the College, after his protracted absence in this country. Two new professors, Messrs. Stewart and Browne, from this country, have been added to the faculty. Miss Davis, also from this country, has entered on her duties in the Female department of the College. The Institution has now sixty-eight pupils under its tuition: 16 in the College proper, 34 in the Preparatory course, and 18 in the Female department. At its last session the Legislature of Liberia established nine scholarships in the College. It is hoped that by the fostering care of enlightened Christian philanthropic generosity, this Institution may long prove a grand light-house of learning and intelligence on the coast of a great Continent, on which the eyes of the whole civilized world are now turning with a new interest and avidity.

Very encouraging reports also come to us of the condition of the schools maintained by this Society in that distant land at Brewerville and Arthington; and also from the Government schools, which are said to be increasing in numbers, improving in facilities and extending in the popular regard. Mr. Morris's school, also located at Arthington, is doing a noble work. Five sons of chiefs are students here among the 86 pupils of this already flourishing institution. Miss Scott has also entered on a very remarkable and promising enterprise at Beulah, where she proposes to erect a Seminary for the education of girls—the daughters of Liberia—and the work has already progressed with the most gratifying results.

The influence of these schools upon the cause of popular and higher education must be most propitious, and annually increasing. At the beginning of those causes which are to end in the enlightenment, civilization and Christianization of Africa, they are the welcome harbingers of a glorious future among a people long sitting in darkness, but whose light is sure to come at last as the breaking forth of the morning.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are tendered to Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., for the able and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

The American Colonization Society.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M.D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..... <i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool, every Saturday.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, five cents. NEWSPAPERS, one cent for every two ounces,

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SIXTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 18, 20 AND 21, 1885,

WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1885.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATRÔBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

DR. HARVEY LINDSLY, LL. D., *Chairman.*

HON. PETER PARKER,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

JUDGE ALEXANDER B. HAGNER.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

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NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D. Ga. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D. N. Y. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., D.C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw. W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D.D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D <i>N. Y.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.. <i>Ind.</i>	1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D.,..... <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D..... <i>N. J.</i>	1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq.,..... <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1885.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Darwin R. James.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

Sixty-Eighth Annual Report.

The Sixty-Eighth year of the existence of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has just closed. In accordance with a time-honored custom, a brief statement of the more important incidents of the past twelve months is herewith presented.

NECROLOGY.

It is with sadness that the record must be made of the departure from this life of three Vice Presidents of the Society.

HON. JOSEPH B. CROCKETT, elected in 1854, long held a leading position at the bar at St. Louis, and removing, in 1852, to San Francisco, he soon became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of California. Acting from the highest appreciation of the judicial functions he distinguished himself as a judge, and was patient, earnest, painstaking and conscientious in his public duties.

REV. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, elected in 1854, was eminent for eloquence in the pulpit and on the platform, and for wisdom in council. A prominent churchman for full half a century, he gained and held the esteem and admiration of the whole Christian community, and he departed amid the reverence and regrets of all good people.

HON. ELI K. PRICE, elected in 1874, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its President from 1862 until his death. Mr. Price was a man of signal personal purity, judgment and ability, genial in character and manner, and profoundly interested in all that affected his country and mankind. A long and useful life was given to him, closing in peace and made bright by the unfailing hope of a blessed inheritance,

Such men are the pillars of Christian society, and when they are taken away leave empty places which it is not easy to fill.

Liberia mourns the death of two of her citizens who adorned every station they were called upon to occupy.

HON. HENRY W. JOHNSON was of marked attainments and a stirring speaker. He removed from Canandaigua, N. Y., where he studied law, and was Attorney General of Liberia in 1870 and 1871. His health had been impaired for several years, and his departure, February 3rd, was sudden.

REV. ALFRED F. RUSSELL, who died April 4, emigrated in 1833, when very young, from Fayette County, Ky. He became a Minister

of the Gospel, and held numerous important public positions. At the general election in 1881, he was chosen Vice President, and on the resignation of Mr. Gardner January, 1883, succeeded him as President. Mr. Russell was an earnest advocate of the rights of the Aborigines, and a firm believer in the ultimate realization of all that the founders of Liberia desired.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1883 have been:--

Donations.....	\$ 6,412 00
Legacies.....	1,766 01
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	400 50
For Education in Liberia	418 40
From other sources.....	1,676 33
<hr/>	
Receipts.....	\$10,673 24
Balance 1 January, 1884.....	3,978 50
<hr/>	
Making available.....	\$14,651 74
The disbursements have been	12,724 34
<hr/>	
Balance 31 December, 1884.....	\$ 1,927 40

The condition of the work in the United States and in Liberia is such as to command the fullest confidence, and require the renewed and increased liberality of all the friends of African Colonization. The opportunities are great, the signs of the times are cheering, and it needs but faith and means to ensure speedy results.

EMIGRATION.

The emigrants mentioned in the last Report to have embarked December 1, landed at Monrovia, January 8. One of the number writes: "We are more than pleased with the country. We have not the tongue to express our feelings in regard to the future possibilities of this land and can only say, come and see us."

Our usual Spring expedition was by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York, April 15, with thirty-four emigrants; and our Autumn expedition was by the same vessel, from the same port, October 1, comprising forty-seven emigrants. Both companies arrived out June 5, and November 11, respectively, and immediately went up the St. Paul's river to Brewerville.

These eighty-one persons removed from the following named places:— Philadelphia, Pa., 1; Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa., 3; Pittsburgh, Pa., 3; Shawboro, Currituck Co., N. C. 21; Kansas City, Missouri, 17; Wyandotte, Kansas, 4; Topeka, Kansas, 16; Dunlap, Kansas, 2, and Lincoln, Nebraska, 14. Fifty are 12 years of age and upwards, twenty-three are between 12 and two years, and eight

are under two years of age. Thirty-six are communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, 13 are farmers, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 stonemason, 1 plasterer, 3 teachers and 1 minister of the Gospel. They are experienced, self-reliant persons, those from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska being a part of the late "Exodus" movement from the Southern to the Western States, now seeking true liberty and equality in the land of their ancestors.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden wrote March 12: "The American Colonization Society for the last ten years has been sending out mechanics and farmers to Liberia. They are chiefly black men and they are building up two thriving settlements—Brewerville and Artlington. This kind of immigration should be encouraged. The mechanics and farmers have been trained to labor and they go to work and learn the condition and needs of the country before they aspire to be leaders and Presidents."

Hon. Benjamin Anderson, author of "a Journey to Musardu," says July 9: "I have just returned from Brewerville, where I executed surveys for the land of the recent immigrants. They all seemed pleased with their new homes. They do not feel that they have come to live among strangers. They are a healthy, vigorous, cheerful, contented set. Brewerville contains the materials of rapid and permanent growth. I saw quite a number of strong appearing children of both sexes, who will live and be of use to the country."

Our Medical Adviser reports, October 28:—"The last two companies were composed of healthy men, women and children, nearly all of whom were taken at an early day with the acclimating fever, but with no serious results, and they are getting along very well. One death only has occurred, and she died, July 4, from a chronic trouble brought with her from North Carolina."

The Society feels justified in asserting that the work which it has accomplished has benefited not only those who have gone to Liberia but those left behind. As regards the emigrants, their success has been most marked, as it learns from official reports and the letters of emigrants themselves, and they are not merely in a much better position than they were before, but have the prospect of a future to which they could not possibly have attained in America. There have been doubtless a few who have not met with equally good success—the wonder being that out of the thousands of persons assisted, the number of those have not been considerable—but even the "failures" are chiefly temporary, and the people not so badly off as before, while, as far as the Society is aware, no families are in a state of destitution.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-

four years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,738, and a total from the beginning of 15,736, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,458 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The calls of the people of color for passage to Liberia were never before so numerous or so urgent. From almost every State came spontaneous applications and deputations seeking the aid of the Society. The following are selected from hundreds of letters received during the year, as representing the class for whom donations are solicited :—

"Darlington, S. C. December 12, 1884.

I hereby make application for passage to Liberia. My name is J. P. Brockenton, age 48. My wife's name is Martha, age 45. I have five children, two girls, one 24 years of age, and a trained school teacher, the other 22 years of age, with some educational training. Three boys, one 17 years of age and a blacksmith by trade, the second one 15 years of age, and a painter by trade, the third is but six years of age. I am a regular ordained Baptist minister; studied at the Richmond, Va., Institute, and at the Baker Institute, Charleston, S. C. and have been preaching since 1855, but did not receive ordination papers until 1866. I am now pastor in charge of the Baptist church at Darlington, S. C., having a membership of over one thousand. I am president of the South Carolina State Convention (Baptist). I desire to go to Africa; 1st, Because I want to continue my good work for the Master. 2d, Because I think my Christian influences are more needed there than here. 3rd, Because the harvest in Africa is indeed great but the laborers are few. 4th, Because my children are either trained teachers or mechanics, and as such can assist in the work of building up our fatherland. 5th, Because my condition as a *man*, fashioned after the image of God, will be better established, and my work as a Christian minister better appreciated. You now have my circumstances and my object for wanting to go to Liberia. I am a poor man and any assistance the Society can render me toward going will be gladly accepted and appreciated."

"North Carolina, Nov. 17, 1884.

I will try to tell you the condition of the colored people in this region. They are poor and very poor. Numbers of them are more than willing to emigrate to Liberia. They live under mortgages. Last year there was a good cotton crop, yet many farmers failed to

pay their debts. Father and I paid \$150. on mortgages. We made five bales of cotton; two went for rent and three toward meeting mortgages. So you see there was nought left for us. These are our circumstances. Some here being unable to meet their obligations were sold out and had nothing left for their wives and children. We are pained to leave here, but must go to another land in order not to starve. If there is anything to lift us from present and future degradation, we are ready and willing to accept it and abide thereby."

"Alabama, October 31, 1884.

We, the undersigned, want to go to Liberia in order to better our condition. We have faithfully toiled since emancipation and failed as yet to realize success. Therefore, we earnestly solicit the American Colonization Society to aid us in our undertaking to go to that Republic. We will also gladly receive help from any other organization or from individuals who have sympathy enough to contribute to help our removal to our native land. In one of our meetings Mr. J. D. R. * * was unanimously appointed to call upon the American Colonization Society at Washington, and to work generally in our interest. We now send him, each one of us hoping he will return with glad tidings." (Here follows the names of 49 male heads of families, including some 350 persons, old and young.)

"Houston, Texas, August 12, 1884.

A convention of colored representative men of Texas was held in this city on the 5th inst. I was a delegate to the convention and found a decidedly strong feeling, especially among the delegates from the north eastern portion of the State, in favor of removal to Liberia. The delegation from the 4th congressional district was unanimous for emigration. Commissioners were appointed to visit Liberia to select land for one hundred families, and the commissioners are waiting instructions from north Texas, as to the number there to be provided with homes in the African Republic."

"South Carolina, Dec. 1, 1884,

I send this letter to inquire the plan and the way whereby we black people at the South can obtain any chance of emigrating to Liberia, for the people all are tired of this country and want to go home to Africa, and I ask information about the matter. Please let me hear from you at once and you may have the names of 500 men and women."

"Waco, Texas, Dec. 21, 1884.

I take the liberty to address you. We have organized in our Baptist State Convention, a Home and Foreign Mission Bureau, and are

now appointing agents to raise money to send two commissioners to Liberia in 1885, to get us such information as we need about that country. I am making up a colony to leave the United States in January, 1886, for Liberia. I expect the colony to be about 1500 or 2000 strong. So you see what we are doing in the South to get to our native land."

"New Orleans, November 19, 1884.

Liberia is the topic of the day. There is no permanent Negro prosperity in America. We regret there is no steam navigation from this country, so that we could pass rapidly and regularly to Liberia. I am sure of a bright future for the lone star Republic."

"Choctaw Nation, Ind. Terr., Oct. 22, 1884.

I write in behalf of some colored people who reside in the Indian Territory through permits granted by the General Council of the Seminole Nation. They have acquired some means, and wish to better their condition. They request me to write for them and ask the times and the name of the port from which vessels sail for Liberia, rates of passage for emigrants, amount of baggage allowed them on ship-board, etc., etc."

"South Carolina, December 31, 1884.

There is a club of men with their wives and children, who intend to go to Liberia. We purpose good to others as well as ourselves. We have prayed about the matter and believe the hand of God is in it. We expect to be organized into a church before we sail, if we are granted our request, so you see that it is Christian people making the request. We held a meeting last night as well as several meetings before. We had prayer and all prayed that God might direct your deliberations and that you might favor us if it be His will."

The question of the future of the people of color is a topic of constant discussion in the newspapers and reviews. Many thousands are convinced that it would be of the greatest possible advantage to them to go to Liberia and become independent land owners, than to remain laborers in the United States. Prof. Richard T. Greener, one of the most scholarly and influential members of the race writes: "The Negro will not only migrate, he will also emigrate. He will become more and more interested in the capabilities of the Fatherland. From the United States the stream of civilization will inevitably lead to Africa.

The rich table lands east of Liberia will be occupied first, and we may look for many radiating currents therefrom. It would be poetic justice to see a Negro American civilization redeeming Africa. The

antipathy formerly felt by the Negro-American to colonization has passed away. He now sees quite clearly that to civilize Africa is to exalt the Negro race."

LIBERIA.

Liberia is prospering, and continues to extend her civilizing and Christianizing influence over the natives. Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia, writes November 4: - "The last coffee crop was large and growers realized a handsome profit. The growing crop is expected to yield more largely. German, Holland and Belgium houses are extending their operations on our coast. The Liberia merchants are no less energetic and enterprising in their efforts for the extension of trade. The commercial policy of the Government is more liberal than formerly, and as a consequence the national revenue is greater than ever before. It is evident from present indications that in the near future the Republic will make such a showing that other nations than those already engaged here will be attracted to our shores in the interest of commerce and wealth.

"The several denominations are striving to advance the standard of the Cross. The election of Rev. S. D. Ferguson to be Bishop of the P. Episcopal Church in this Republic, is hailed with enthusiasm, and that people are looking forward to a happy development of the work. The Baptists have organized a Missionary Association, which is already occupying three stations--two in Montserrado county among the Golahs and Veys, and one in Grand Bassa county among the Bassas. The missionaries employed by them are supported by funds raised in our churches. The Methodists are anxiously expecting Bishop William Taylor, whom they confidently believe will infuse new life into their efforts. The Presbyterians have long suffered for ministers to occupy the pulpits. The recent additions of Rev. D. W. Frazier and Rev. S. S. Sevier have been timely. The former named is preaching at Sinou and the latter in this City, where they are gaining the esteem of the community. Rev. Father Blanchet, Superior of the Roman Catholic mission at Sierra Leone, and Father Lorber came here in February to commence a mission. An attempt was made fifty years ago to plant the Roman Catholic Church in Liberia, but without success."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The inauguration of Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson as President of Liberia took place January 7, amid popular rejoicings, and the inaugural address, delivered on the occasion, was received with every expression of attention and good will. On the subjects of Commerce, Agriculture, the Native Tribes, and Education, President Johnson's

views are liberal and progressive. On Foreign Relations he says :

"While we should strive without ceasing to build here a great Negro State, at all times and under all circumstances, whether our progress be fast or slow, whether with bright prospects or gloomy forebodings, whether with encouragement or fierce opposition, we should never forget that there are rights on our soil possessed by citizens of other nations; that there is a comity due also to them, and that these rights and this comity we should scrupulously respect."

The following shows that there is advance in the direction of greater freedom of trade:—"There should be increased facilities for trade. Along the coast, a port of entry and delivery at each extreme end of the Republic, and a few more at intermediate points, would afford considerable encouragement to trade. This should be done not only with a view to increasing the revenue, but also in justice to the Native tribes, some of whom are remote from centres of trade, and do not receive the commercial advantages promised by us on obtaining from them the sovereignty of the country."

Although the recent contraction of the boundaries of the Republic furnished an unpleasant topic of reflection, it has only given rise to the determination to press more vigorously to the interior. On this subject the President remarks: "To-day we come into power with a public domain lessened in extent. But this fact should by no means discourage us: it should rather inspire us with new zeal for increased effort. We should firmly establish and consolidate what remains, and then push on our work vigorously into the interior, where we shall be more than compensated for what we have lost on the coast."

It is cause of congratulation to the Society and to the friends of African colonization that during the lifetime of some who witnessed the founding of Liberia, a child born in that colony, a son of one of the memorable pioneers, who was also an agent of the Society, should rise, by training on the spot, to the first place in the nation. This is a gratifying proof of the past success of our work, and a pledge of future progress and development. A son of one of the passengers of the "Elizabeth" the actual President of Liberia! This is continuity of history.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The controversy with regard to the Northwest boundary line has been settled in fact though not in form. The "Protest" of the Government of Liberia against the "annexation" of the Gallinas and other countries to the British Colony of Sierra Leone, received but few responses from the Powers to whom copies of it were sent. The President of the United States promptly replied, advising acquiescence.

The Senate of Liberia authorized the President to accept the terms formulated by Great Britain; but the prevalence of yellow fever at Sierra Leone, and the sudden return to England of Governor Havelock, have prevented the signing of the convention fixing the North-west boundary of the Republic at the south bank of the Manna river.

An earnest effort should now be made to establish the Southeastern boundary of Liberia at the San Pedro river, before foreign interests grow up in that quarter, and so complicate matters as to render a satisfactory settlement difficult or impossible.

It is a matter of regret that the Government of Liberia felt compelled, soon after President Johnson's induction into office, to put on foot two military expeditions—one to expel the predatory and warring Kossoshs from the region of Little Cape Mount, and the other to restore peace in Grand Bassa. The Society is happy to state that the "volunteer troops were successful, returning to Monrovia without shedding any blood."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

President Edward W. Blyden has passed several months at Sierra Leone for the benefit of his health and in the collection of materials for writing an elaborate history of Liberia. Professor Martin H. Freeman continues teaching, with Mr. Arthur Barclay, class of 1873, as assistant, in the classical department. Mr. T. W. Haynes, class of 1871, is principal of the preparatory department. Miss Jennie E. Davis is in charge of the female department. Much good may be expected to result from her faithful and self-denying labors. Professor Hugh M. Browne is prospecting up the St. Paul's river for a site for the College, and Professor T. McCants Stewart is engaged in the United States in raising funds to meet the expense of removing the College from Monrovia and the extension of its course of studies.

SCHOOLS.

The Society's school at Brewerville, Mr. N. C. Armstrong, teacher, is reported to be "progressing finely," and that at Arthington, taught by Mr. Charles R. Branch, is represented to meet the hearty acceptance of the people of that settlement. There are public schools of more or less importance throughout Liberia, and it is thought that the present Legislature will provide for their better working and for the increase of higher educational facilities.

THE CHRISTIAN COLONY.

The present attitude of Europe towards Africa justifies the utmost solicitude on the part of the American people for the Liberian Republic in her weakness. Germany is making rapid acquisitions of

territory in Western Africa. France, though for the moment diverted by complications in Asia, has not relinquished her African projects. England has made encroachments upon Liberia, and at one stroke has taken away fully forty miles of territory, which has been "annexed" to Sierra Leone, thus making the boundaries of the two countries conterminous.

Liberia still retains five hundred miles of the finest land in Africa, and is coveted on account of its vast natural resources. Its exclusive laws, also, which the first settlers found it necessary to enact for their protection and safety, make the Republic an object of special ill-will to foreign traders. In the progress of their history, however, the Liberians are now finding these laws inconvenient and obstructive, and there is a growing feeling in the country in favor of their modification.

Liberia has an element of progress in her Aboriginal population which no other civilized government in Africa can command. In her jurisdiction there are Veys, the ingenious inventors of an alphabet; Mandingoes, the enterprising merchants and Mohammedan missionaries, who fill Soudan with their wares and letters; Pessehs, who are the laborious and indefatigable workers of the soil; Kroomen, without whom no extensive enterprises can be carried on in Africa; Bas-sas, who supply palm oil by the millions of gallons, camwood and ivory by the thousands of tons; besides Golahs, Deys, Queahs, and the indomitable and irrepressible Greboes. All these God has given to Liberia. Are these not a people for whose elevation it is thought worth while to labor? They are coming forward, and they will bring their contributions to the markets of civilization and their offerings to the Most High.

One of the chief causes which led to the formation of the American Colonization Society was the feeling, on the part of its founders, that commerce with foreigners was by itself helpless to raise the native African; that he needed the example of colonial life--the exemplification of the principles of civilization in persons of his own race. It is now generally acknowledged that European commerce has exercised very little elevating influence on the life of backward races brought in contact with it. All along the coast of Africa the experience for generations, with no prospect of improvement without the Christian colony, has been this: The natives bring their produce--palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold-dust--to the coast, where they exchange it with the traders for cotton goods, powder, guns, tobacco, rum, with which they return to their villages and their old habits, or to what is worse than their old habits. Their intercourse with white men has provided them with new comforts, new luxuries, and a new power for

making war upon each other. But no emulation has been excited in their minds. Indeed, the business of the trader is only to trade. He never stops to consider the abstract and to him altogether irrelevant question, whether the trade in which he is engaged is likely to promote or retard the future intellectual development of the African tribes. Under these circumstances, the labors of isolated missionaries—the only counteracting agency in extensive African districts—are extremely difficult and largely neutralized.

A recent West African paper, the *Methodist Herald*, published at Sierra Leone, in a touching editorial on the disastrous influence of the trade in ardent spirits on the coast, says: "If missionary societies could fully realize the obstacles in this country by the enormous importation of the pernicious article, they would constitute themselves into a crusading army for the suppression of the manufacture of the article in their native land. It is not reasonable to suppose that when one arm of civilization supplies poison and the other comes with the antidote, there can be any healthful growth."

Now the work of the American Colonization Society is to provide by the agencies of the Christian colony and Christian government, a means of protection for the native against the unscrupulous trader. And it will be admitted by all who know the facts that thus far the little Republic, as an agency in the civilization and improvement of the Aborigines of Africa, has done more than any other instrumentality. Liberia presents in the home life of the settlers, in their mechanical and agricultural industry, in their use of the implements of civilization, objects of emulation to her Aboriginal brethren, who are not slow to follow the example set before them; so that through all the five hundred miles of her territory the natives are practicing, in some degree, the arts of civilized life, and are largely protected from the pernicious influence of irresponsible traders. On the subject of the trade in ardent spirits stringent restrictive laws have been recently enacted.

Compared to new settlements in the United States, the growth of Liberia may be regarded as slow. But slow progress is not necessarily unhealthy progress. Indeed, all healthy progress is gradual. A civilization, to be permanent, does not advance by leaps and bounds. The experiences of a new country are always hard and difficult, and Liberia can be no exception to the rule. One of the most illustrious of American statesmen,* in addressing the Society some years ago, said:—

"It requires time to accomplish great national affairs. The creation of a nation is not the work of a day or of a century. For two

*Henry Clay, at the Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, January 18, 1848.

or three centuries the embryo nation of the Israelites remained captive in Egypt. * * * * * A new Republic has sprung into existence under your auspices. Yes ; a free, representative, constitutional Republic, formed on the model of our beloved institutions. A Republic founded by black men, reared by black men, put into operation by blacks, and which holds out to our hope the brightest prospects. Whether we look at what has already been done, or lift our eyes to the future and cast them down the long vista of coming time, when we may anticipate, as we are warranted to do, the dissemination over a large part, if not the whole, of Africa of our own free Government, our knowledge of Christianity, our arts, civilization and domestic happiness—when we behold those blessings realized on that Continent, which I trust in God we are long, long destined to enjoy on this, and think how the hearts of posterity will be gladdened by such a spectacle--how ought our own to exult in hope and to swell with gratitude."

The Republic of Liberia exists, with its numerous settlements, its churches, schools, workshops and farms. Even Sierra Leone, now on the verge of its centennial anniversary, and supported as it has been by a powerful Government, does not exercise anything like the influence which Liberia exerts upon the surrounding Aborigines.

The American Colonization Society also exists, and feels greatly encouraged and justified in continuing its appeals for the generous aid of the American public to carry on its grand and important labors. Thousands of Africa's children, civilized and Christianized, are anxious to return to their Fatherland, where they may do a work indispensable to humanity, but one which does not come within the scope of the ordinary machinery of other philanthropic organizations.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1884.* CR.

Received Donations,	\$6,412 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	\$8,388 87
" Legacies,	1,766 01	" For education in Liberia,	418 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	400 50	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	664 51
" Subscriptions to African Repository,	41 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	364 36
" Rent of Colonization Building,	1,635 33	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, traveling expenses, expenses of contested Will case, printing, postage and office expenses,	2,888 20
" For Education in Liberia,	418 40		
Receipts,	\$10,673 24		
Balance January 1, 1884,	3,078 50	Payments,	\$12,724 34
		Balance December 31, 1884,	1,027 40
Total,	\$14,651 74	Total,	\$14,651 74

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1884, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,)
EDWARD S. MORRIS,) *Committee.*
ARTHUR M. BURTON,)

Washington, D. C., January 20, 1885.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1885.*

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, in Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Samuel H. Greene, pastor, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland led the devotional exercises, including the reading of Ezekiel xxxix—17-29.

Rev. Dr. George W. Samson offered prayer.

The President presented the Sixty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society, stating that an extended abstract of it had been printed and placed in the pews.

Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the annual discourse from Matthew, xiii 38: "The field is the world."

Rev. Dr. Sunderland pronounced the benediction, and the large and interested audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1885.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to Article 3 of the Constitution, and in pursuance of notice published in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY, NEW YORK OBSERVER, and other papers, the President in the chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting on the 18th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 15, 1884, were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents, for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for his timely and able address at the Sixty Eighth Anniversary, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Pastor and members of the Calvary Baptist Church for the use of their house on the occasion of our Sixty-Eighth Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Addison, from the Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and nominating as an additional Vice President, Rev. James Saul, D. D., of Pennsylvania, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1873. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1878. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1878. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1871. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1871. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1871. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D. Ga. |
| 1873. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1877. Pres. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1874. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1879. Hon. Henry M. Scheffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Trevenus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw. W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1885.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

The Secretary reported that during the year, William Evans Guy, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., had been constituted a Director for Life of the Society, by his father, Dr. Alexander Guy, of Oxford, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Syle, Mr. Fendall and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following-named delegates appointed for the year 1885, viz:

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Hon. Darwin R. James.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The following were stated to be in attendance:

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE: Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with the certificate of audit, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1884.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1884, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The President appointed the Standing Committees :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:—Rev. John M. Clean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION:—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Hon. Darwin R. James.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Syle and Saul, and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., be invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Letters excusing their absence were presented from the following Directors, viz: Rt. Rev Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 11th; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 22d; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 10th; Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Jan. 15th, and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 17th.

Letters were read from Gen. J. W. Phelps, Jan. 12th, and Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Jan. 17th; and they were referred to the appropriate standing Committees.

A printed "Statement as to the funds of the New York State Colonization Society, Jan. 1, 1885," was presented and referred to the standing Committee on Education.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The times are changed ! Wondrous events combine to turn the world's thought at this moment to the "Dark Continent." The Congo is drawing to itself the activity of nations as never before since the pyramids were built.

As a spider builds his web, beginning with a single thread here and there, attaching the ends to various objects, so does a power in mankind's history weave the texture of human vicissitudes. It is a marvelous chapter in this human story, which has been written in America. Slaves torn from home and kindred were forced into this country by cruel European greed. From these slaves, then the most miserable, have sprung nearly seven millions of the colored race, long held here in bondage, but at the same time brought into contact with Christian civilization, finally emancipated, enfranchised, and beginning to be educated. This is one thread.

About seventy years ago a few philanthropists, with far-seeing vision, organized for the purpose of creating a home on the Western Coast of Africa, for such of these people as could and would return to the Fatherland. The Republic of Liberia has been the result. There is now a focus of light from which the rays may spread across the whole breadth of that long darkness. This is another thread.

Social and political equality, however fair in name and theory, is difficult in practice as between races so distinct as African and Caucasian. Twenty years of trial here has been sufficient to convince large numbers of the colored people who at first spurned the idea of going to Africa, that their proper home is there, and there the fitting field for working out their destiny. This is another thread. And so the loom of Providence weaves on ! Amazing threads they are, but the pattern is from an Omnipotent hand !

Here stands the old Colonization Society alive to-day, while many thought it dead, and as yet about the only ear to listen at the telephone call and gather up the cry which comes from all parts of the land where these African people dwell : and the cry is louder and more intense and multitudinous month by month. Consider the appeals which roll in upon the Society almost every day in proof of the singular truth. The last month illustrates what has been going on for some time past, but now apparently more earnestly than ever :

December 1st, 1884, Landsford, S. C., one of them writes : "Tell us how to get to Liberia—to Africa ; our people are sick and tired of this country, and want to go home ; 500 men and women, of whom I am the teacher, are ready to go at once."

December 7th, 1884, Denison, Texas, another writes : I wrote you about seven years ago, and received a few papers. The mass of our people are poorer than they were eight years ago. We want now to go to Africa. What is the latest news ? Can you tell us all about it ? What can you do for sending us ? How and when can we get there, and what are the conditions ? An early answer will confer a favor on a great crowd of us.

We do not give the exact language, but the substance.

December 12th, 1884, from the same place, another writes : "A great many of us are making preparations to go to Liberia, and we want direct information in regard to the whole affair." He asks these questions : 1st. How many families must we collect before we can be sent there ? 2d. Can we go on shipboard at Galveston ? 3d. Do we send money, and to whom ?

The same day, Darlington, S. C., J. P. Brockenton, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, of more than 1,000 members, 48 years old, with wife and children, writes applying for passage to Liberia. From his own accounts he must be an important man. He is President of the South Carolina State Baptist Convention, Moderator of the District Association, Trustee of the Free School Board of Darlington County, and Life Director of the Home Mission Society. He wants to go to Africa, he says—1st. Because I want to continue my good work for the Master. 2d. Because I think my Christian influence is more needed there than here. 3d. Because the harvest in Africa is great, but the laborers are few. 4th. Because my children are trained teachers or mechanics, and as such can assist in building up our Fatherland. 5th. Because my condition as a *man* will be better established and my work as a *minister* better appreciated.

Pretty sound and sensible reasons. He says he is poor, and if the Society can aid him he will be thankful.

December 21st, 1884, Waco, Texas, a correspondent, who is a superintendent, writes: "We have organized a Bureau of Home and Foreign Missions in our Baptist State Convention." [The Baptists appear to be plentiful.] They are collecting money to send two messengers to Liberia to obtain information. He is now making up a colony to leave for Liberia in 1886. It will be from 1500 to 2000 strong. If they can get sufficient information from the American Colonization Society they will not send the two messengers. He says we may see what they are doing in the South to get to the Fatherland. He wants all kinds of information about the matter. He says they are raising about \$500 per month; that it costs the Society \$100 per head to take them out and support them for six months. "I mean business." If we come to you 2,000 strong, can't you make it less than that? Help us all you can, and let me know at once how many can go in one ship at a time."

December 24th, 1884, one writes again from Denison, Texas: "There are 62 already in our company." What are your lowest terms? We have 35 farmers, 4 school teachers, 1 cabinet-maker, 6 ministers, 4 hotel and steamboat cooks, 2 brick-makers, blacksmiths, 4 carpenters, 2 well-diggers, and a good many laborers. Please don't get impatient at our asking questions, for we want to be all right when we get to the ship.

December 27th, 1884, Homer, Louisiana, another writes saying he seeks a home for a poor black man; he wants to know all about Liberia; he wants to get where he can be free; says he is not free here by a long ways. What will it take to put me and my wife over?

December 31st, 1884, from Darlington, S. C., again from our friend Brockenton, who now signs himself Secretary of the Club. He acknowledges receipt of books, papers, etc. Says he can't be ready to go until October; that a colony will go with him. He gives quite a description of the *personnel* of his colony; says they expect to be organized into a church before sailing. He predicts great good from this company. They are in all 43 persons, with more to be added.

The same day, from Lynchburg, S. C., a bright man writes of the progress the colored people are making there and elsewhere in the South for emigration. He says there is the greatest unrest among them ever known. Large numbers are going to the West, but the best portion are preparing to make their way to Liberia. The Clarendon Club wants information and he writes at their request. He says that they will plant large crops of cotton, so as to raise money in the fall. He is Secretary of the Clarendon and Williamsburg Clubs. He is without means to travel as he wishes, to stimulate the people; and in view of this, wants circulars and documents from us to spread abroad.

The same day, from Waco, Texas, another writes that the people of his county wish to send him to Liberia to bring back a report of the land. He wants to know if he can go. He says the condition of his people is deplorable; that he learns that a whole county of them are going to Kansas; that hundreds are coming from North Carolina to Arkansas—out of the pan, into the fire. What do horses and cows cost in Liberia? Could you send over my piano? My house is worth \$1,000; I was offered \$600 for it. He wants to sell and get away; says himself and wife are at our service, if we can make any use of them.

January 1st, 1885, Chambersburg, Pa.—A colored woman writes: "We are now really preparing to leave this country." She has lost a former letter and wants to hear again; says there are eight of them ready to go in May. "Will they be crowded out? "We have been a long time getting ready, but the Spirit of God says Go! and we must abide God's will." Several other families wish to go, especially one that comes from Alabama, where times are hard for colored people.

January 3d, 1885, Kansas City, Mo.—A prudent man writes: "Would I be safe to start for Liberia with \$100 and five children? A great many people here would be

glad to go, but they have no information. I am a kalsominer by trade. Would I be of any use when I get there?"

The same day, from Denison, Texas, a sharp man writes, asking for full information about emigration to Liberia. He and several others wish to go there. He says they "are very well equipped, with wealth and literature enough to get there and straighten up and straighten out. Write soon and let us know."

January 7th, 1885, Forestville, N. C.—Another writes that he is making preparation to go to Liberia. He says so many colored people are awaking to the project of going because of their oppression in this country. "We want to reach Africa, the home of the free. Is there any chance for me?"

Such is the burden of the cry from all quarters of the land. What does it mean? Our Society has absolutely done nothing to awaken this intense longing for Africa among the colored people. No means have been employed by us to stir up so deep and general a feeling, unless our circulars and documents for the spread of information may have contributed to it; otherwise not a whisper from us has been heard. The cry is spontaneous. One of the correspondents above cited seems to have expressed the secret:—"The Spirit says Go!" What other conclusion can we reach? God's hand is in it, weaving the web of His Providence for Africa.

But we would not just now encourage a wholesale exodus. The vast preparation must no doubt be gradual, as all great things are. In the exodus from Africa the people were held for forty years in the wilderness prior to their possession of the Promised Land. The first emigrants to Liberia were sent by this Society in 1820, and we have not failed to send some each year since. The last company of forty-seven was sent last October—in all, nearly 16,000 persons, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans—at the cost of \$3,000,000—the munificent gift of American Christian philanthropy. At the present time, there are on the soil of Liberia about 25,000 souls, comprising the American emigrants and their children, with the recaptured Africans who have settled there, and one million of the native population, enjoying the advantages of the Republic and amenable to its laws, while remoter tribes are pressing down toward the infant Republic as to a centre of brighter hope. There is a coast-line of over 500 miles extending indefinitely inland. This was recently diminished 40 miles by the arbitrary power of England; and about the same extent is coming into dispute in the southeast. It is believed that Liberia could now absorb and assimilate 10,000 persons, especially immigrants from the mother Republic, versed in the customs, manners, and laws of a Republican Christian Government. If this population be transferred to Liberia in the next two years, it would probably settle the boundary question now in dispute, besides being of incalculable advantage in many other ways.

They would hardly be missed among us out of a colored population rapidly multiplying, and which by natural increase has nearly doubled during the last score of years, but immense good might flow through them to Liberia and the whole Continent.

That many are waking up to this idea, and are ready to leave this country for the land of their forefathers, is evinced, as we have seen from the constantly-increasing applications for aid to this end. These come in upon us from all quarters and through all channels—through the correspondence of private individuals, members and officers of churches, clubs, and various organizations, and even through Government Departments and through the Christian agencies of our great commercial cities.

The one fact we would emphasize is this: The only hope of lifting Africa up to continental equality and prominence lies not merely in National diplomacy and the jealousy of States, nor in the greed of misers, nor in the craft of unprincipled traders and sharpers, who pour out upon the soil which their touch pollutes, all the vices and wrongs and refuse of modern civilization, but it is mainly in the Christian colony, which is in some sense a Christian mission among stranger tribes of men. This is the voice of history—certainly, of modern history. America was redeemed at last by the Christian pilgrims of Europe, who imbued its growing life with the spirit of

Christian civilization, and stamped upon its institutions the impress of morality and Christian faith. Such a power as this is alone adequate to build another Republic like our own from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans.

It is a marvelous fact that now, simultaneously with the opening of that Continent, such a general desire among our colored people to go to it, should spring up so intensely. What a wonderful thread this is in the stupendous web of Providence! And into our hands the grand mission of opening Africa to the splendid realizations of the future is in a very special sense committed, since we are the only Nation on the face of the earth outside of Africa herself that has the fitting material in our colored population; and all signs point to our duty in this respect. The times are ripe for a powerful movement in this direction. The two thrilling reports rendered by the Committee on Emigration—one of a year ago and one of the year preceding—were as a bugle blast, calling mankind to action. No form of words could be more eloquent and piercing than the language of these reports. They state the case to the American people with all the cogency of logic, the fire of poetry, and the pathos almost of inspiration. They have been widely circulated; and this seed, so scattered, may yield Heaven grant it—a rich and plentiful harvest.

But at the opening of another year in the history of this Society we stand confronted with one great necessity, one specific work, which ought to be taken up and accomplished; this is, to put 10,000 of our choicest colored population into Liberia as soon as it is found practicable. It will cost a million dollars!

What are our resources—what our means of doing it? The abundance of our own country, the thousands and millions of money in the hands of prosperous capitalists and churchmen, and the ever-plethoric Treasury of the Government itself. But how shall we open these mighty coffers? What key can unlock our way to the hoarded treasure? We have tried commissioned agents, but the effort has been practically a failure. What, then, is left us?

1. Personal appeal to well-known rich philanthropists.
2. Concise, comprehensive, pointed, specific appeals through the religious and secular press of the country.
3. The same kind of appeal to the Christian clergy, and through them to the entire membership of the churches.
4. An earnest, temperate, emphatic appeal to Congress and the Government. They have loaned a million dollars to the New Orleans Exposition. Great as that is or ought to be, is it any more influential on the welfare of mankind than it would be for the same sum to secure the future of the daughter of the Republic, and through her the Christian civilization of the entire Continent? This would indeed be a glorious consummation! Everything calls for it—everything incites to it. A million dollars in two years for the redemption of that vast territory with its hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of people—what a splendid golden thread would this be in the mighty loom of Providence; in this Divine pattern of human destiny; this august design of the Infinite Reason; this lofty work of the hands of the Eternal!

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That in view of the striking and forcible suggestions of the report of the Committee on Emigration, it is the sense of this meeting that the efforts of the friends of colonization be redoubled to increase the amount of collections and of the number of emigrants from this country to Liberia; and that the Executive Committee be requested to suggest such measures to promote these ends as to them may seem wise.

Resolved, That in addition to the customary publication in such cases, the report of the standing Committee on Emigration be printed in separate form for circulation.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *January 21, 1885.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at the hour appointed, in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report ; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :

Resolved. That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the United States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report ; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :—

Resolved, That the policy of employing agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of colonization in different parts of the country, be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1884 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Education must frame their report in view of measures of advance proposed in other parts of the work of this Society. The emigrants are becoming numerous ; they have tasted the benefits of advanced education, and the question is how their necessities in their new abode are to be met. Enterprising young men are more and more ambitious to press back from the coast, and to reach superior native tribes. In this advance they come into contact with the most advanced Asiatic culture, represented by the Mohammedan faith and Arabian literature. Yet again, the extending the political domain of the Liberian Republic creates an impending demand for universal and industrial education of the mass of the Liberian people. In the history of Europe, and pre-eminently the history of the United State of America, afford examples which have been before the history of this Society from the origin of the Colony. From the first, the first President of the Colony sought what Jefferson sought in Virginia, to secure harmonious co-operation and completeness in the three departments of common school, of Academic and of University education. That aim has been approximately realized only within the last twenty years. Its wonderful success with two races in the South has led to its extension to the Aborigines, a third race.

The common schools of Liberia have failed of success mainly from lack of thoroughly trained teachers. The Church Mission schools, specially of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, have done a work which compares with kindred schools in any other country. The Liberia College has furnished higher education for a few able and useful leaders in the Republic; but its location has failed to reach either the distant counties or the native tribes. Three years ago, this fact became so apparent that its three Boards at Boston, at Monrovia, and of New-York, became of one accord, as to these three modifications; first, the removal of the College to a healthful and fertile region, convenient alike of access by Liberians and Natives, which shall unite the three aims sought at Hampton, Va.: first, collegiate instruction; second, industrial training; third, normal preparation of each for primary and general education of the people. It is proposed to unite the sexes at the new centre; first, because on the continent of Europe, in Great Britain, and in this country, public sentiment demands it; second, because the advance of one sex is impossible without that of the other; third, because the experiment has been tested for years with the colored people of this country; fourth, because in Liberia, as at Hampton, the service rendered by the male and female pupils gives present support to the pupils, while it fits them for future success in life.

Your Committee therefore suggest the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to prepare and publish with the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report, statistics of all schools—common, mission, and of higher institutions in Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Syle, Chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are presented to President Latrobe for the valuable information afforded, and the able manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Dr. Syle, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Society. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

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ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ACT OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society: and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society: and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

SIXTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JANUARY, 17, 19 & 20, 1886.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1886.

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WASHINGTON CITY :

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1886.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D. Ga.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq. England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., D.C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.
1884. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N.Y.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Mad.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. R ^Y REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLPS, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1878. REV. EDW. W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>	1883. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq. <i>Mo.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1886.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Sixty-Ninth Annual Report.

In presenting the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the transactions and events in which THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been directly interested, that which touches it most deeply is the death of four Vice Presidents, whose character and influence lent an efficiency and importance to their support of the cause of African Colonization.

NECROLOGY.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, elected in 1869, was a member of the distinguished family whose virtues and services adorn not only the history of the State of New Jersey but of the Republic. He was a man of solid abilities and worth, of the highest honor and humblest faith, and of transparent sincerity, wise discrimination and refined sensibility. Like his illustrious uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, also a zealous Vice President, he contributed by his voice, his pen and his purse to the strength of the Society.

REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., elected in 1869, rendered very valuable services to the Church and Nation as preacher and platform speaker, as author and editor, as a leader in religious and philanthropic enterprises, and as a staunch defender of everything right and good. He was from the beginning a steadfast friend of this Society, always ready with sagacious counsel and hearty co-operation, frequently attending its meetings and those of the Board of Directors. In the hearts of Christians of every denomination, in this and other lands, will his name be held in lasting and loving remembrance.

REV. JAMES C. FINLEY M. D., elected in 1854, will be gratefully remembered by his broad sympathies with every effort and institution that tended to the promotion of righteousness and peace in the earth. A grandson of Rev. James Caldwell, of revolutionary fame, and son of Rev. Robert Finley D. D., the founder of this Society, his faith, his hope and his love in the great cause always shone brightly, and his memory will not cease to inspire those who remain.

HON. JAMES GARLAND, elected in 1838, was a ready sympathiser with the neglected, the afflicted and the needy, and a liberal contributor to their wants. He was kindly, courteous and unostentatious in his intercourse with his fellow men, and singularly loving and tender in the sacred privacy of private life. He was probably the oldest

Judge in the country, only retiring when in his ninety-second year and after he had become totally blind. The eyes, here closed to earth's fading beauties, have opened forever, it is believed, on the transparent glories of the brighter and better world.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of EX-PRESIDENT ANTHONY W. GARDNER, the last of the old statesmen of Liberia. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, arrived at Monrovia with his parents in 1831, when eleven years of age, and was frequently called by his fellow-citizens to responsible positions—among them twice Vice President and three times President of the Republic. He had a liberal and accurate conception of the work to be done by Liberia, and labored to carry out that conception in the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. He was a member of the Convention in 1846 which drafted the Constitution of Liberia, and was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1885 have been

Donations.....	\$ 3,011 20
Legacies.....	533 78
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	547 50
For Education in Liberia.....	418 40
From other sources, including \$500. from securities realized.....	2,010 25
	<hr/>
Receipts.....	7,430 13
Balance 1 January, 1885.....	1,027 40
	<hr/>
Making available.....	9,357 53
The disbursements have been.....	9,316 47
	<hr/>
Balance 31 December, 1885.....	\$ 41 06

The Society, with many of the religious and benevolent organizations, has suffered by the embarrassments resulting from fluctuations in the financial condition of the country. In the future as in the past, the Society's ability to carry on its work will be enlarged or restricted as its revenue is increased or diminished. Its methods are economical and its labors are necessary in a direction where other agencies cannot serve. Friends of the cause are invited to remember the Society in their Wills, and generous contributions are solicited from the living, of larger amounts than are made at the present time.

EMIGRATION.

Fifty-two emigrants were sent by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York on the 28th February. They arrived out on the 3d

April, and at once proceeded to Brewerville. Thirty-eight were from Calvert, Texas, and fourteen from Montgomery, Ala. Twenty-seven were twelve years of age and upwards, eighteen were between two and twelve years old, and seven were under two years of age. Eighteen were reported to be communicants in regular standing of evangelical churches. Of the adult males twelve were farmers and one an experienced house-carpenter.

The class of people selected and aided is shown by the following description of those above reported from Montgomery, Ala., of whom Rev. R. C. Bedford thus wrote to the *American Missionary*:—"The occurrence of most interest in our church of late is the departure of fourteen of our number for Liberia. They left yesterday. They comprise two of our best families. One family consists of ten—husband and wife, with seven children, from one year old to seventeen, and the husband's mother, about seventy; the other a family of four—husband and wife and two children, one year old and ten. These families are in very good circumstances, industrious and well-respected. Their going is the result of long meditation, beginning even in the days of slavery. Their object seems to be to make a permanent home for themselves and children, combined with much of a missionary spirit. A farewell meeting was held in our church last Sunday morning, which was largely attended, and much interest was manifested. A nice purse was made up to help them on their journey. I shall not be surprised if some of our best young people do not turn before long in the direction of Africa as a missionary field."

Reports represent that most of these immigrants have portions of their lands planted and that some are occupying and others are preparing to occupy their own houses.

Brewerville is stated to grow in importance. As an outlet and starting point to the rich and populous interior it has no rival. It is situated on and is extending along a highway which is said to have been travelled for centuries and which reaches to the Niger. The Poor river, which runs to the settlement from the interior, affords another means of communication with the wealthy districts.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-five years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,790, and a total from the beginning of 15,788, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,510 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Every settlement in Liberia is calling for population from the United States. Hon. Z. B. Roberts, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, writes under date of Greenville, July 24: "Sinoe County was planted by your philanthropy in common with the other portions of Liberia. It is heavily timbered, has a fertile soil, a bar for shipping at all seasons of the year, and a river abounding in fish, including superior oysters. Our evergreen palm trees lift up their towering heads—waving majestically their glossy limbs and broad leaves, their trunks filled with crimson fruit for home use and for exportation. There is room here for Africa's sons in America to enjoy with us this God given land. Emigrants are needed:—those that will resolve in coming to labor for the elevation of themselves, their children and their race. Men whose bosoms swell with a deep love of liberty—mechanics, farmers, miners and teachers are greatly desired. I emigrated here in 1849, and cease not to thank the American Colonization Society for aiding me to come, and my Heavenly Father for good health and prolonging my life."

APPLICATIONS.

The movement for removal to Liberia continues to increase. Hundreds of letters, whose writers earnestly request the aid of the Society to settle in that Republic, have been received during the year. These come from nearly all the States, but especially from North Carolina, Texas and Arkansas. Testimonials from leading white citizens commend the applicants as "the most enlightened and enterprising colored men of the district:" as "some of our best residents and we hate to have them leave us:" and as "worthy of all the Society can do for them." Others are described as "good people:" that they "own lots or houses, but cannot get any cash for them," and as "able to do much good in Liberia."

A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations.

LIBERIA.

The general aspects of Liberia are thus described by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:—

"Agriculture. There is a steady growth in agriculture. The area of coffee culture has been increased 25 per cent. and renewed attention given to sugar-cane planting. The wilderness is disappearing before the energy and thrift of the settlers. Continue to send men like Hill, Moore, Newton, Batese, Miles, Knox, Burgess and North—hardy,

experienced and self-reliant agriculturalists and mechanics. This is the class most needed here and the best suited to the country.

"Commerce. Notwithstanding the depression in trade along the Coast, we have no cause to complain. Four of our citizen-merchants, one from this city, two from Grand Bassa, and one from Sinoe County, lately returned from England, where they went on their own business concerns. There is no part of Africa so well adapted to the capital and enterprise of Americans as this Republic and the wealthy interior to which it is an inlet.

"Religion. The several denominations are doing a valuable work in and adjoining Liberia. The Roman Catholics are specially active and are zealously collecting means for the erection of a church edifice in this city. The Church of England points with pride to Bishop Crowther as an outcome of its work at Sierra Leone. So may the Episcopal Church in the United States claim Bishop Ferguson as a legitimate result of its training here on missionary ground.

"Temperance. Efforts are making to bring about the repeal of the \$2,000 revenue act, under which no spirituous liquors whatever have been brought into the Republic during the year. It is not probable that this restrictive legislation will be soon disturbed."

LIBERIA'S NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

"The Havelock Draft Convention," fixing the North-West boundary of Liberia at the South-East bank of the Manna river, was signed at Sierra Leone, November 11, by Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, Commissioner on behalf of the British Government, and Hon. Messrs Henry W. Grimes and Benjamin Anderson, Commissioners on the part of Liberia. The final adjustment of this question is confidently expected to exert a favorable influence on the commercial and economic life of the two States whose territories are thus made contiguous. The most important English speaking communities on the Coast of Africa, of one race and identical in destiny, they easily enter into each other's feelings, and this formal connection of territory is calculated to bring about a more marked and practical recognition of their identity of interests, and to induce the Colony and the Republic to co-operate more closely for the spread of civilization and religion.

EDUCATION.

The American Colonization Society's schools are reported to have been regularly attended and with encouraging results: that at Arthington having 20 male and 26 female scholars, of whom 19 are Aborigines, and the school at Brewerville 34 Liberian and 4 native

boys. The increasing number of children and the rapid extension of this settlement make additional educational facilities necessary. A high school, with an industrial department, is very desirable.

The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to have 50 pupils of both sexes and nativities.

The Anna Morris School, at Arthington, is said to have 49 boys and 23 girls; of the former of whom 27 are natives. This interesting school was founded and is sustained by the disinterested efforts of Edward S. Morris Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions report 4 schools and 101 pupils; also the Alexander High School, at Clay-Ashland, with 51 male and 27 female scholars; of the latter of whom 15 are native boys and 3 are native girls.

The Board of Missions of the P. Episcopal Church maintain, as reported by Bishop Ferguson, 4 boarding schools containing 251 scholars, and 9 other schools with 284 scholars. These are mostly native youths, and the Hoffman Institute, at Cavalla, is for the training of clergymen and catechists born in Africa.

All Saints Hall, at Beulah, Grand Bassa County, Miss Margaretta Scott, principal, is said to have 10 girls under instruction.

The Lutheran Mission schools, at Muhlenburg, are stated to have 127 scholars, of whom 73 boys and 15 girls are in the boarding department, and 23 boys and 16 girls are day pupils,—largely natives of the country.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society have two schools in Grand Bassa County, but no late statement as to the beneficiaries has been furnished.

Returns for the quarter ending March 31, show 40 primary and grammar schools with 1106 scholars supported by the Government of Liberia, as follows:

Montserrado County,	24	schools	and	476	pupils.
Grand Bassa County,	10	"	"	329	"
Sinoe County	6	"	"	301	"

No report appears from Maryland County, in many instances the number of scholars is not given, and there is nothing to indicate the sex or nativity of those reported.

The Liberia College was inaugurated Jan'y 23, 1862, and the first regular term began Feb'y 2, 1863. The schools which had chiefly prepared its first pupils were closed soon after it opened. The latest statement gives 14 pupils in the College, (of whom 6 are in the Freshman, 3 in the Sophomore and 5 in the Junior classes;) 35 in the Preparatory department and 21 in the female school.

Prof. Hugh M. Browne arrived in this country in July, and he and Prof. T. McCants Stewart have ceased to be connected with the College. Prof. Martin H. Freeman has been appointed President *pro tem*, and an iron roof and considerable repairs have been ordered to the College building. Several causes have led to the suspension, for the present, of the establishment of an Industrial department, and the removal of the College site to the interior.

The Liberia College is supported by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society helps to meet the salary of the teacher of the female school.

The foregoing returns, incomplete and imperfect as they are, show an attendance for instruction of 303 males, 138 females, and 1792 whose sex is not stated, making a grand total of 2233.

The feeling is becoming general in Liberia that the time is not far distant when an earnest effort should be made for the support of its educational and religious institutions from the resources of the country. It is felt that provision should be made on the spot for the higher education of the people that it may not be exposed to the inconvenience which a state of absolute dependence upon friends at a distance must necessarily entail. Help in the first instance is indispensable to youthful communities, but help all the time becomes demoralizing and obstructive.

COLONIZATION.

Within the last twenty years England's engagements in other portions of the globe have prevented her from giving much attention to a former field of her operations. But quite recently, owing to the activity of the Germans in annexing territory in West Africa, and the military movements of the French in Senegambia, she has been aroused from apparent indifference to the possibilities of West Central Africa. Liberia, unfortunately, was the first to fall victim to her resuscitated energies. Forty miles of Liberian territory have been taken to extend the seaboard of the Colony of Sierra Leone, which before consisted of only mountains and swamps. Her appetite thus whetted for African territory, she has since proclaimed a Protectorate over the entire Niger delta, and over Bechuanaland, in South Africa. The whole of the Niger mouths are now under British protection, while France is striving to establish control over the upper portion of the river. The continued depression of trade and loss of revenue at Sierra Leone, notwithstanding the territorial accession from Liberia, has induced the Home Government to enlarge the powers of

Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor-in-chief of the Colony, with a view to annexation on the north and east of the settlement.

Coincident with the granting of this power was the arrival, in August, of a conquering Mandingo military force on the North-Western frontiers of the Colony. This army, setting out from the country east of Liberia for the purpose of clearing the highways from Medina, Kankan and Sego for trade, has achieved marvellous conquests over powerful tribes which have for more than a century exercised capricious control over the trade from the gold regions of Boure and the rich districts of Sego.

The people who have achieved these conquests belong to the Koniah or Western Mandingoes, first made known to the world by Mr. Benjamin Anderson of Liberia—in his “Narrative of a Journey to Musardu” from Monrovia. Mr. Anderson was enabled to perform this journey through the liberality of a Vice President of this Society, Hon. H. M. Schieffelin, in 1868, who also bore the expense of the publication of his book.

The Government of Liberia, availing itself of the efforts of Mr. Anderson, entered into a treaty with the King of Musardu, an important city of Koniah, and subsequently opened communications with Ibrahima Sissi, King of Medina, the capital of Koniah. Since then, Samudu, the commander of the force which has appeared before Sierra Leone, raised an army, dethroned the King and united under his banner all the Mohammedan tribes for hundreds of miles and is now master of the country between the Niger and Sierra Leone.

The apparent neglect by England of her opportunities in West Africa has not arisen from a want of appreciation of its great commercial advantages, but she knows that for the effective management of those countries she will need more than money. Human agency in numerical strength will be required. It is a significant and suggestive fact that though West Africa is one of the fairest, most beautiful and most fruitful portions of the globe, (Bishop Taylor calls Liberia “the garden spot of West Africa”) containing forests of the most valuable timber, enriched with districts impregnated with precious metals, yet comparatively little has been done to occupy the interior regions with the agencies of civilization or Christianity; and millions exist to-day in the heart of Africa who know nothing of the outside world.

The lesson taught by all experience is this:—that the interior of Africa can be reached and the Coast can be effectively occupied for commercial and colonization purposes but in one way, and that is through colonies of civilized Negroes: for *only they can colonize equa-*

torial Africa and live. But England, France and Germany have no means of securing such colonists. England cannot offer inducements to Negroes in the West Indies to go and build up the waste places of their fatherland. Such a proposition would in a few years depopulate her West Indies and reduce some of the wealthiest of those islands to poverty-stricken wildernesses. She cannot send recaptured Africans from her colonies at Sierra Leone, Gambia or Lagos. They have not enough civilization in its relations to the industrial arts or to commerce. France cannot depopulate Gaudaloupe or Martinique to transplant Negroes to the interior of Senegal or Goree. Germany has no colonies of civilized Negroes from which to get a supply for her African projects. The only man then available for the great work of opening Africa to commerce and civilization is the Negro of America. He can live there, for it is the *habitat* of his race, and being fully civilized and Christian too, he is the Agent, *and the only Agent that the world contains* adapted to this purpose. He has proved his adaptation and efficiency in the work thus far accomplished by the Republic of Liberia.

It is stated that "the British Government has expended immense sums to keep the peace and to promote trade along the route between Sego and Sierra Leone." But the principle of the Liberia establishment has done more and will do more to keep the peace and promote trade than all the wealth of England without colonists can do.

Now the American Colonization Society is the only organized agency for developing this important influence—for transferring to this vast and productive field the only agents that can profitably cultivate it. The amalgamation of civilized agencies with the indigenous elements is the only statesmanlike and effective mode of settling the difficulty of Africa's civilization: and the only agencies available for such amalgamation are in the United States.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1885.* CR.

Received Donations,	• • • • •	\$3,911 20	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	• • • • •	\$5,353 42
" Legacies,	• • • • •	533 78	" Education in Liberia,	• • • • •	418 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	• • • • •	547 50	" Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building,	• • • • •	558 28
" Subscriptions to African Repository,	• • • • •	33 25	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	• • • • •	362 06
" Rent of Colonization Building,	• • • • •	1,486 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses,	• • • • •	
" For Education in Liberia,	• • • • •	418 40	printing, postage, expenses of Annual Meeting, and	• • • • •	
			costs of contested Wills,	• • • • •	2,624 49
Securities realized,	• • • • •	\$500 00			
Balance January 1, 1885.	• • • • •	1,927 40	Payments,	• • • • •	\$9,316 47
			Balance December 31, 1885.	• • • • •	41 06
Total,	• • • • •	\$9,357 53	Total,	• • • • •	\$9,357 53

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1885 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Washington, D. C., *January 19, 1886.*

REGINALD FENDALL,
EDWARD S. MORRIS,
ARTHUR M. BURTON. } *Committee.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1886.*

The Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was celebrated this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Foundry Methodist E. Church, Vice President Dr. Harvey Lindsly LL. D., in the chair.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D., pastor of the Church, conducted the devotional exercises, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Chairman stated that a dispatch had been received from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, announcing his inability to be present on the occasion, and the Chairman presented the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, an abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., of Washington, D. C., delivered the Annual Discourse.

Rev. B. Sunderland pronounced the benediction,

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1885.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice published in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

In the absence of the President, detained at his home by "chronic bronchial trouble," Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting on the 17th inst, were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 20, 1885, were approved.

Rev. Drs. Edward W. Appleton, James Saul and Wilbur F. Paddock were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year

On motion of Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, it was

Resolved. That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. Dr. Sunderland for his practical presentation of the interests of this Society and Liberia, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Society are tendered to Rev. Dr. Naylor and the Trustees of Foundry Methodist E. Church for its use last Sunday evening for our 69th Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented a report, recommending the election of the following:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. LL. D., Ga.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D. Col.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D. LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D. Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D. Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

Resolved. That the Society hereby expresses its sincere gratification at the presence on this occasion of Mrs. Ex-President Roberts of Liberia.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1886.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., was chosen to preside, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Drs. Samson, E. W. Appleton and Saul were appointed a Committee on Credentials: who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1886, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:—

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved. That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with the certificate of audit, also a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1885.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved. That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies,

Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman announced the **STANDING COMMITTEES** :—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS :—Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Justice William Strong, Rev. Dr. James Saul.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE :—Reginald Fendall, Esq. Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES :—Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES :—Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION :—Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION :—Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Paddock and Saul, and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

Letters of regret were read from Hon John H. B. Latrobe, January 18, Rev. Dr. John Maclean, January 18, and Rev. Dr. William H. Steele, December 29.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, Chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER :—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the gentlemen nominated by the Committee.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society was considered, and, on motion, approved; and its further consideration was deferred until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That the word “five” in line 3 of Article 5 of the Constitution be changed to two.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee nominate to the Board of Directors the appointment of Honorary Secretaries in the several States.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1886.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at the appointed hour in the rooms of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton was chosen to preside, and at his request Rev. Dr. Sunderland offered prayer.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, expressing deep regret at his inability to leave home and to preside at this session of the Board, and tendering his kind regards to the members in attendance.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Board has learned with sincere regret of the enforced absence of the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, who has so ably filled the office of President of the American Colonization Society for many years.

Resolved, That this Board desires to express its deep sympathy with the President in his present illness, and heartily unites in the hope that his health may be so restored as to enable him to preside over the deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to President Latrobe by the Secretary of this Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Edward R. Wood Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. be and he is hereby invited to a seat in the Board.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, verbally reported progress: and the report was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct; and they cannot too earnestly recommend that greatly increased means be raised to prosecute the work of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the United States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That the policy of employing agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country, be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

The Board took a recess to call upon the President of the United States: and at 1:20 o'clock P. M. resumed its session.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1885 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully beg leave to report that:

Year by year your Committee on Emigration, stirred by the ever increasing needs of the hour, has sounded the tocsin of Liberian Colonization. Swift changes have been passing before our eyes in regard to Africa, within a brief period. "The Free State of the Congo" has occupied a distinguished conclave of explorers, ministers and diplomats in the capital of the German Empire. All Europe is rushing in upon Africa, from one motive or another. The solitude of the mountains and the shadows of the valleys are startled by the tramp of Caucasian enterprise, eager to establish control of some sort over the possibilities of the African future. Never was there such a scramble among the great Christian Powers to establish interests in Africa, since the day that the infant Saviour of mankind was sheltered in the heart of Egypt. Meanwhile the people of this country, who heard, on the 1st day of January, 1863, Lincoln's mighty word like a voice from the sky, amid the thunders and carnage of civil war, proclaiming freedom to every slave throughout the land, have had twenty-three years to consider the question of their duty and their destiny. They are now seven millions. Of these, half a million are, at this moment, anxiously looking across the sea, and longing for the land of their fathers, as did the captive Jews at Babylon.

When emancipation set those millions free, Mr. Lincoln foresaw the necessity of finding means for their departure out of the country, and on his recommendation Congress created a commission and set apart at different times, a large sum for their deportation, and though these projects came to no practical result in the confusion and exigency of the times, yet they ought to settle forever the principle upon which Congress would be justified in now devoting generous sums of money for emigration to the Negro Republic.

Liberia is waiting to receive them. All the facts before brought to our attention, in proof of this urgency to hasten them there, have, with the lapse of time, been only augmented and intensified. The cry is louder than ever. The *basis* of feeling is fast changing among the people of color. *Before*, it was suspicion and distrust of the motive and influence of Colonization. *Now*, they begin to act from higher incentives and grander considerations. The light of this venerable Society is beginning to be comprehended in quarters where it was so long excluded. Emigration by Africans, of Africans, and for Africans is coming to be the pibroch of thousands who would hail to-day the means of exodus from America. It is not simply the selfish gain of which they dream, but an inspiration of Heaven, which, like a mighty wind, is filling heart and mind and soul and sense, to render aid to the children of the mighty land of Ham.

Since this Committee was appointed yesterday a treatise by T. McCants Stewart, one of the young men sent out only two years since, to be a professor in the

College of Liberia, has been perused, and while he avows himself (p. 104) to be "not a colonizationist," the whole weight of his book is a powerful argument for emigration. The very matters which he exhibits to show the weakness of Liberia, are to us reasons trumpet-tongued, why we should at once pour in a tide of selected emigration upon her waste places—why we should lose no time in "strengthening the things that remain."

There is one paragraph wherein, while as a rule he seems to write with candor, he has made himself liable to misconstruction, and it is this (p. 74) where he says: "If I could influence the Colonization Society, I would earnestly plead with them to stop making emigration their objective point and use their funds mainly in internal improvements, opening roads, building bridges, fostering industries, and especially in establishing a system of agricultural and industrial education, beginning with the common schools." What! would he have emigration cease? Why, one half the human race has been in a state of emigration since Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. Emigration to America began so soon as this continent was discovered and it has not ceased to this hour. The first necessity of a state is *men*. Napoleon when asked "What France most needed," replied "*mothers!*" The matters to which he would have this Society turn its attention and its funds, are grand and worthy objects, but they are objects, to promote which, the State and the Church exist. That such assistance should be rendered as may be practicable in the beginning is plain, but to do these things for a people once put upon their feet, is to keep them in a perpetual state of babyhood, and to deprive them of that brawn and muscle which the rigor of self discipline and the hardships of self reliance alone can furnish.

What Liberia most needs to day, in our view, is, that one quarter of its territory, now unoccupied by a civilized and Christian population, should be filled with 10,000 of the choicest men, women and children that can be found in half a million, and that they should be sent there not by the tardy and inadequate aid of private beneficence, but by an appropriation of a million dollars, voted by Congress and sanctioned by the President under safeguards and guaranties, the wisest that human judgment can invent. At the annual meeting of this Society in 1852, the great Webster presided. He sat in the chair of Henry Clay, whose illness caused his absence. By his side sat President Fillmore. It was the last meeting of the Society which either of these great men attended. On that occasion Mr. Webster used these words: "It appears that this emigration is not impracticable. What is it to the great resources of this country to send out 100,000 persons a year to Africa? In my opinion * * it is within our Constitution, it is within the powers and provisions of the Constitution," and then he goes on to confirm his position by the example of Irish emigration to this country, a million and a half of Irish people having arrived in the short period of 4 or 5 years! Soon after, Webster died, and we are here to-day to make a beginning of emigration on a larger scale.

Let us hope we have struck the chord at last which Webster and those who were assembled with him felt trembling within them, and that before another year is spent we shall hear grand echoes from every quarter of the land;—and that for Africa—the signal of regeneration, reversing the circuit of the sun shall hail all nations.—"*Eastward the Star of empire takes its way!*"

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted :—

The Committee on Liberian Education respectfully report : The Educational statistics gathered by the Secretary during the past year and presented in the Annual Report inaugurate the same era twenty years ago introduced by the U.S. Bureau of Education. These reports show the essential mutual dependence and co-ordination in Liberia as in the United States, of common schools for all children, of Church and other schools for higher and religious education, and of a College giving scientific and literary completeness of culture. They emphasize the reports of this Board in years past in every respect. As to common schools, they indicate the absolute necessity, not only of Liberian legislation, but of such aid from without as the Peabody fund has furnished to our Southern States. They put into just prominence the invaluable aid of Church, Mission and other high schools. They repeat the wisdom of men like Bloomfield and the counsels that have ruled at Hampton Institute: that manual labor prepares educated youth for the practical pursuits into which nearly all, though educated, must hereafter enter; while it may furnish in large part the means of their present support.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the statistics this year reported demonstrate the importance of bringing the facts as to Liberian educational provisions before the Liberian people and their American friends both as a guide and stimulus in the future.

Resolved, That the effort should be encouraged to increase in this country contributions for an Industrial Department in Liberia College, for Mission and other High Schools, and for the securing of a fund to aid and stimulate, as does the Peabody fund, common school education throughout the Liberian Republic.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Chickering offered prayer, and the Board of Directors adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

CONTINUED FROM THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Number	Name of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Mass.	New York.	Penn.	Dist. Col.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Miss.	Tenn.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	Total.	Total by Years.
164	Liberia.	June, 1878					3	61			6										70	103
165	Monrovia.	Dec., 1878	14					4	1								12				31	61
166	Monrovia.	June, 1879	3			3		13	5									20			44	61
167	Monrovia.	Dec., 1879	2					45													47	
168	Liberia.	May, 1880						7									11	42			60	
169	Monrovia.	May, 1880																76			76	
170	Liberia.	Nov., 1880						5						1							6	143
171	Tuck Sing.	Nov., 1880		1																	1	
172	Liberia.	June, 1881						5			3	6									14	52
173	Monrovia.	Dec., 1881						30													38	
174	Monrovia.	Nov., 1882		1				19			3		2					4	1		5	27
175	Monrovia.	July, 1883						12		1		7									22	53
176	Monrovia.	Dec., 1883	1					7					1		7			3	8	3	31	
177	Monrovia.	April, 1884			4			21											2	7	34	83
178	Monrovia.	Oct., 1884			3											17			20	7	47	
179	Monrovia.	Feb., 1885										14					38					52
Total.			20	2	7	3	4	229	6	1	12	27	3	1	7	17	61	145	38	17		600

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1837.....	138	1854.....	553	1871.....	247
1821.....	33	1838.....	109	1855.....	207	1872.....	150
1822.....	37	1839.....	47	1856.....	538	1873.....	73
1823.....	65	1840.....	115	1857.....	370	1874.....	27
1824.....	103	1841.....	85	1858.....	167	1875.....	23
1825.....	66	1842.....	248	1859.....	248	1876.....	21
1826.....	182	1843.....	85	1860.....	316	1877.....	53
1827.....	222	1844.....	170	1861.....	55	1878.....	101
1828.....	163	1845.....	187	1862.....	65	1879.....	91
1829.....	205	1846.....	89	1863.....	26	1880.....	143
1830.....	259	1847.....	51	1864.....	23	1881.....	52
1831.....	421	1848.....	441	1865.....	527	1882.....	27
1832.....	796	1849.....	422	1866.....	621	1883.....	53
1833.....	270	1850.....	505	1867.....	633	1884.....	81
1834.....	127	1851.....	676	1868.....	453	1885.....	52
1835.....	146	1852.....	630	1869.....	160		
1836.....	234	1853.....	783	1870.....	196		
Total.....							14,547
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia,							1,227
Total.....							15,774

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 21,496 to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1843.....	\$36,093 94	1865.....	\$23,633 37
1820-2	5,627 66	1844.....	33,640 39	1866.....	59,375 14
1823.....	4,758 22	1845.....	56,458 60	1867.....	53,190 48
1824.....	4,379 89	1846.....	39,900 03	1868.....	49,959 52
1825.....	10,125 85	1847.....	29,472 84	1869.....	62,269 78
1826.....	14,779 24	1848.....	49,845 91	1870.....	28,372 32
1827.....	13,294 94	1849.....	50,332 84	1871.....	29,348 80
1828.....	13,458 17	1850.....	64,973 71	1872.....	33,337 22
1829.....	20,295 61	1851.....	97,443 77	1873.....	33,335 71
1830.....	26,683 41	1852.....	86,775 74	1874.....	14,749 28
1831.....	32,101 58	1853.....	82,458 25	1875.....	12,125 79
1832.....	43,065 08	1854.....	65,433 93	1876.....	13,961 34
1833.....	37,242 46	1855.....	55,276 89	1877.....	11,812 72
1834.....	22,984 30	1856.....	81,384 41	1878.....	15,419 41
1835.....	36,661 47	1857.....	97,384 84	1879.....	18,302 37
1836.....	33,076 88	1858.....	61,820 19	1880.....	10,862 04
1837.....	25,558 44	1859.....	160,303 23	1881.....	8,523 66
1838.....	10,947 41	1860.....	104,546 92	1882.....	10,342 91
1839.....	51,498 36	1861.....	75,470 74	1883.....	14,091 87
1840.....	56,985 62	1862.....	46,208 46	1884.....	10,673 24
1841.....	42,443 68	1863.....	50,900 36	1885.....	6,930 13
1842.....	42,898 88	1864.....	79,454 70		
Total.....					\$2,579,120 16
The Maryland State Colonization Society since its organization, received					309,759 33
The New York State Colonization, Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Colonization Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1886.....					\$2,996,519 49

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and Interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zachens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUSTICE WILLIAM STRONG, *Chairman.*

HON. PETER PARKER,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JANUARY 16, 18 & 19, 1887.

WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1887.

The American Colonization Society.

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NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1850. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1832. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1879. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R'T. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.. <i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>	1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D.,..... <i>Pa.</i>
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq..... <i>Mo.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1887.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Seventieth year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has not been exempt from the afflictions common to humanity. Death has removed three of its Vice-Presidents—two of whom were also Directors—who had long evinced the deep interest felt by them in our beneficent enterprise.

NECROLOGY.

1. HON HORATIO SEYMOUR, elected in 1863, was twice chosen Governor of the State of New York, but his influence upon the public mind extended over his whole active career, and was wide as the nation. He was an orator and statesman of the old school—firm in his convictions, earnest in their advocacy, dignified, high-minded and incorruptible. In him the Republic has lost one of its most useful and illustrious citizens.

2. THOMAS R. HAZARD, ESQ., elected in 1841, was the soul of human kindness, noted for his utter freedom from affectation and his Christian charity. He was one of our earliest and most faithful friends, and an eloquent advocate and generous supporter, contributing, in 1840, one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director. His life will be held in grateful remembrance for what he did through this Society, as through others, to promote the well-being of the oppressed and the poor, of the ignorant and the degraded.

3. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1861, was long the President of the New Jersey State Auxiliary, and for the last thirty-five years a Director of this Society, giving his time and thought, his labor and his means to the promotion of the cause. He was just in judgment, wise in counsel, and practical in methods. The power of his intellect, the vastness of his knowledge, the mingled strength and beauty of his character, and that harmony of all his life which the spirit of Christian faith and holiness gave—mark this venerable man, even within the lofty circle of those eminent men among whom his name must stand, as one worthy of his fellows.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year year 1886 have been :

Donations.....	\$2,046 00
Legacies.....	40,485 33
Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	65 00
For education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest.....	93 33
From other sources.....	1,814 40
<hr/>	
Receipts	\$44,922 46
Balance 1 January, 1886.....	41 06
<hr/>	
Making available	\$44,963 52
The disbursements have been.....	39,130 85
<hr/>	
Balance 31 December, 1886.....	\$5,832 67

Early in the year the funds of the Society were largely augmented by a generous legacy, and it is to this that its present efficiency is mostly due. An appeal is made to the friends of the Society, not only for liberal gifts during their life time, but for provision from their estates after they are departed.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and two emigrants were given passage in the bark Liberia (3) April 12, and the bark Monrovia (107) October 30. The first of these vessels completed her voyage at Monrovia, May 27, and the latter arrived at Cape Palmas, December 24. Most of these people are agriculturists, and were commended for their sobriety, industry and integrity. Two were from Rockingham, N. C., ninety-six from Lancaster County, S. C., four from Darlington, S. C., seven from Gainesville, Florida, and one from Topeka, Kansas. Sixty-one are between the ages of 12 and 60, forty-one between 12 and 2 years and eight are less than 2 years. Forty-six were reported as Church communicants. Of the adult males twenty-two are farmers, and one blacksmith, one carpenter and one school teacher. The baggage of the people and the stores for their support during the first six months after arrival, accompanied them.

It is represented from Liberia that "the late immigrants are generally prospering, and they are perfectly satisfied with their new homes and prospects. They are taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of really free citizens, while they feel that they have reached a higher plane of manhood."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of The American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past

sixty-six years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,900, and a total from the beginning of 15,898, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,620 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The appeal of very many thousands of the people of color for homes in the land of their ancestors continues to come unsought to the Society. The applications this year have been marked by some striking features—mostly, the applicants have been more numerous and of higher grade than ever before, and there is a greatly increased looking to Congress for assistance to remove to Liberia.

Among the petitions which have reached Congress from colored men in various parts of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, and the Indian Territory, was the following:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

"The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Groveton, Trinity County, Texas, respectfully represents:

"1. That we are descendants of people torn from Africa and brought to this country, where, for two hundred years, their children have contributed by their labor to increase the wealth of every portion of the United States. We greatly desire now to go to the land of our forefathers and make it our home; but have not the means of paying our passage, or providing for our immediate wants on landing in Liberia.

"2. Low wages and high rents, and a despair of doing better in the future, compel us to emigrate. The main reason urged why we should remain here is, that our labor and our votes are needed in this country: a suggestion, the force of which we fail to perceive, believing the country can very well dispense even with our presence.

"3. The attractions of Liberia are rich virgin lands, freedom from competition with any but our own race, and assurance of superior position. The entire continent of Africa is open to the intelligent and industrial class, and the road to useful employment, as well as to Christian enterprise and an honorable nationality, is wide and inviting.

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly ask Congress to pass a bill appropriating not exceeding \$100 per capita, to be

expended, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, in paying the expenses of emigrants to Liberia, and the providing there of six months' shelter and support of ourselves and children."

In the Senate of the United States, April 6, as officially published in the *Congressional Record* of April 7, Senator Plumb of Kansas is reported to have said :

"I present a petition by a large number of colored citizens of the State of Kansas, praying for assistance to enable them to go to Africa. I will venture to ask that the petition itself, with the names of the officers who subscribed it, not the individual subscribers, be read, as it is somewhat remarkable. The petition, I think, perhaps should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I am not particular about the reference which is had, but it comes to me accompanied by letters from prominent citizens of Topeka, where these people live, speaking of their character most favorably, and also of the very thorough determination that they have in this matter; and by reason of that sincerity and earnestness which they have manifested I hope that the petition, wherever it goes, will meet with consideration."

The petition was referred as suggested, after being read by the Chief Clerk, as follows :

"To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress :

"*Whereas*, we, the Negroes of the United States, were brought from Africa and sold as slaves in this country, and served as such from 1620 to 1865 : and *Whereas*, we were set free without a penny and left at the mercy of our late masters and their brothers, who owned all this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for over two hundred years had regarded us as inferiors and slaves : and *Whereas*, there are sixteen thousand of us who have already returned to Africa ; and *Whereas*, there are thousands of us in humble circumstances who yet wish to return to Africa, and there try to build up a United States in Africa, modeled after this Government, and under the protecting care of the same, for the elevation of the African and for the perpetuity of our race, which is here losing its identity by intermixture with the white races, and other troubles, etc. : *Therefore*,

" We, the members of the African Emigration Association, and such citizens as are willing to aid and encourage us, ask you for an appropriation to be disbursed through such a channel as in your judgment you may direct. It is the purpose of this petition to help only those who wish to go to Africa, in whatever part of the United

States they may be found. The head of the Association is for the present to be found at Topeka, Kans. It was established September 17, 1881. Approved by the Association March 27, 1886. Officials: George Charles, president; Antony Griffin, vice-president; John Smith, chaplain; W. Johnson, chaplain; Lewis Lee, treasurer; Charles Charles, secretary."

To the foregoing specimens of the movement, individual and organized, for Government aid, and the reasons assigned for it and for emigration, it seems proper to add a letter addressed to the Society by the Governor of a leading State:

"Executive Office,

— — — — —, August 26, 1886.

DEAR SIR:

The Rev. Wm. Slatter, colored, who is a native of this State, and who emigrated to Liberia in 1869, and remained there nearly fifteen years, has called on me with some friends of his to ask my intervention, as Governor of their State, in securing to him and some 300 other persons of his color, transportation from this country to Liberia. Their hope is to have the Government send them over. If this can be done, how can it be effected? If it cannot be done—then can the Colonization Society do anything for them in that way? Hoping to hear from you soon in regard to this. I am,

Respectfully yours,

African Colonization has been approved by formal resolutions, after full discussion, by Congress repeatedly, and by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Several of these States have acted upon it repeatedly, and appropriated money—Maryland granting \$10,000 annually for twenty-five years, for its support. It is a cause which is identified with the dearest and most valuable interests of the country as well as with the objects of humanity, and the benevolent designs of Christian effort. It is an undertaking sufficiently great for the care and treasury of the nation.

LIBERIA.

The following statement of affairs in Liberia has been kindly furnished by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:

"AGRICULTURE—Our agricultural progress, especially as to the production of sugar and coffee, is encouraging. The forests are giving way before the energy and march of civilization, and with marked effect upon the climate. Our rainy seasons are not so long nor the

waterfall so heavy as formerly, and the general health is much improved.

"COMMERCE.—The depression in trade throughout the world has unfavorably affected this Republic, and caused a considerable falling off in the national revenue. Our merchants have endeavored to contract rather than expand their business, and are anxiously waiting for a revival of trade in Europe and America, so that they may participate. Leading minds are desirous of extending trade in the interior, but the low price of African products abroad does not justify the venture.

"EDUCATION.—The schools of low grades are doing very well, and those of the American Colonization Society at Brewerville and Arthington are in a highly prosperous condition and yielding satisfaction. The educational work carried on by the Episcopal Mission at Cape Mount promises largely for the future of Liberia. Bishop William Taylor has commendable schemes for reaching and instructing the natives. The colored Baptists of the United States have begun an important educational work on the beautiful lake east of Cape Mount.

"THE COLLEGE.—Extensive repairs are being prosecuted on the College building; meanwhile, Prof. Freeman, the acting President, will visit America to recruit his health."

A revival of religious interest is reported in the Methodist and Baptist churches of the Republic. Rev. P. Moort wrote from Monrovia, Sept. 7: "The Episcopal Church of this Diocese held in May last, in this city, a convocation of its clergy, presided over by Bishop Ferguson. Comprising a portion of this body's work was the ordaining of three Priests and one Deacon. The convocation awakened great interest. Never was there in the Capital, at any one time, such a number of Episcopal ministers; meetings were held almost every evening; and to bring matters to a close a grand missionary meeting was held. On that occasion the church (Trinity) was filled with an attentive audience. I had the pleasure of visiting Beulah, twenty miles up the St. John's river, a little before I started for Monrovia. This station is doing a glorious work. Both sides of the St. John's river are a natural paradise. No one who has not seen them can imagine the beauty and grandeur of these interior sceneries."

Judson A. Lewis, Esq., United States Consul at Sierra Leone, in an official report dated November 6, says:

"Liberia is an interesting instance of American benevolence and foresight. Founded by a philanthropic Society, having its headquarters at Washington, it has, with its slender resources, accomplished

a great work for this part of Africa, and seems to present an inviting field for enterprising black men from America.

"Many of the people have emigrated from the United States, and are more favorable to the extension of American influence in the country than of any other. The Constitution is modeled after our own. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and all other branches of the civil service are the same as those of the United States. The right of suffrage is based upon a slight property (real estate) qualification.

"From all accounts which I have been able to gather, Liberia is rich in natural resources. In mineral and agricultural capacity it is thought to be without a rival in this part of Africa. The country seems particularly adapted to the successful raising of coffee, and this Liberia coffee, has within the last few years acquired, I believe, a reputation very high. The immigrants from the United States, especially in recent years, have been devoting more attention to its cultivation. They are pushing their settlements towards the interior and enlarging their farms.

"Some of the Liberian farmers and merchants have made money and live in comfortable and even elegant style. In the month of July last, four Liberian merchants from different parts of the Republic, passed here on board the English mail steamer on their way to Europe for business or pleasure. They were all colored men, born in the United States and emigrated to Liberia when children.

"The great needs of Liberia are civilize d population and capital, both of which can be readily furnished from the colored population of the United States. Fifty thousand Negroes, located about fifty miles from the Coast, would fill the lower Niger Valley with a wholesome industrial influence.

"I shall be glad if anything I have written may quicken American enterprise in this direction, either of a commercial or agricultural nature. Such undertakings, properly and intelligently conducted, would, I think, not fail to be remunerative and confer great blessings upon this continent."

Bishop William Taylor is the most recent disinterested testimony in favor of Liberia. He truly calls it "the garden spot of West Africa" and he adds: "There is a grand future for Liberia if they will learn by what they have seen and suffered in the past fifty years."

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

The Republic of Liberia, occupying some five hundred miles of territory on the West African Coast, with an indefinite interior, was founded by a Society of American citizens.

The Republic has been acknowledged as a Sovereign and Independent State by all the leading Powers of Europe and America. It is the only Independent Christian nation on the Continent of Africa. It has recently been cited by international lawyers to prove that communities formed by private persons for industrial and commercial purposes may, in the course of time, assume sovereign rights. Senator Morgan, of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in his report in 1881 on the International Congo Association, said :

"The people of the United States, with but little assistance from the Government, have established a free Republic in Liberia, with a Constitution modeled after our own, and under the control of the Negro race : its commerce is valuable : its government is successful, and its people are prosperous.

"The success of the Liberian Colony has demonstrated the usefulness of that system of dealing with a social question which is, to the people of the United States, of the highest importance. It has also established a recognized precedent in favor of the right of untitled individuals to found States in the interests of civilization in barbarous countries, through the consent of the local authorities, and it has given confidence to those who look to the *justice of the nations for the restoration of the emancipated Africans to their own country, if they choose to return to it.*"

"This great duty has, so far, been left entirely to the efforts of citizens of the United States, and it has been supported almost exclusively by their personal contributions. The Governments of the world have been slow even to recognize the State just founded by the courage and means of private citizens, but it is now firmly established in the family of nations, and is everywhere recognised as a free and independent nation.

"This pleasing history of progress, attended with peace and prosperity in Liberia, has given rise to a feeling of earnest interest among the people of the United States in the questions which arise from the recent discovery by their countryman, H. M. Stanley, of the great river which drains Equatorial Africa."

From the commencement of the career of this Americo-African State—or even before its commencement, when the idea of its establishment was first mooted—it was regarded with jealousy by European Governments having possessions on the Coast. Attempts were from time to time made by foreign adventurers to hamper its growth and circumscribe the area of its jurisdiction. But through the prompt interference of American benevolence these efforts were thwarted. The territory adjacent to the settlements were pur-

chased and a continuous seaboard was secured, from the river Shebar to the river San Pedro, bought, as the late venerable Dr. Archibald Alexander has said, "and paid for with money, and doubly paid for by the blood of the emigrants shed in its defence."

Notwithstanding numerous drawbacks, Liberia has prospered, and owing to its endeavor to establish itself firmly on the Coast, there has been hitherto no opportunity for extending inland. The policy of the American Colonization Society has always contemplated interior settlements. In the 24th Annual Report, as far back as 1841, it is said :

"The Executive Committee have been for some time anxious to open a road from the Coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the seaboard and thus render the acclimating fever harmless. When the Colony was commenced there were many reasons for settling on the Coast—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native Kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior."

This interesting enterprize could not be carried out to any extent, owing to exigencies on the Coast. It was of vital interest to the settlements, which were scattered along three hundred miles of Coast, with intervals between of from one hundred to two hundred miles, that the interjacent territory should be kept free from the plots of foreigners, which, if successful with the Aborigines would, it was felt, lead to a dismemberment of the Colony. But, unfortunately, without the arms of Briareus and the eyes of Argus (qualities possessed by a powerful neighbor north of the young State) the Republic being unable to keep watch over every inch of territory, the Aboriginal inhabitants in the exposed positions on the North-West came under the influence of foreign traders, and international complications brought on through their intrigues opened the way for the British Government to seize, at one stroke, forty miles of Liberian territory in that direction, and annex it to Sierra Leone, thus making the territories of the two countries conterminous.

There is now an opening and a warm welcome awaiting American Negro settlers in the healthy and wealthy country interior of Liberia: and there are thousands of strong men, mechanics, farmers, school-teachers and ministers, in the United States, ready to go and occupy. These are making constant applications to the Society for help to reach that land of promise for themselves and their children.

It is believed that the time is at hand for the friends of Africa to establish on the highlands interior of Liberia a settlement to be occupied by a selected company of emigrants. It is becoming every

day more and more evident that the agency of the Republic as a support to missionary work is indispensable. On this subject a recent West African paper, the *Methodist Herald*, published at Sierra Leone, says ;

"We are persuaded that the most effectual method of establishing and spreading Christianity and civilization in Africa is the planting of colonies of Christian and civilized blacks. The Aboriginal wars, which now distract the neighborhood of the settlement, would be permanently put down by the founding of agricultural and trading colonies in the barried districts.

"Experience has proved that the isolated successes achieved by missionaries, white or black, are not permanent in their results, and that if it is desired to produce any widespread and lasting effect upon the social, moral and natural condition of Africa, the agency of the colony is indispensable. When the native sees men of his own race combining under social, municipal and national laws and regulations, developing into successful husbandmen, mechanics, traders, etc., and secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, he will be incited to imitate the example and share in the advantages of those around him."

Bishop Ferguson, in his Annual Report, observes :

"The Government of Liberia exercises an influence and authority over the different tribes as never before : the favorable result of which is a cessation of tribal wars and free intercourse. At the close of every year delegates from all the tribes who have entered into solemn compact with the Government—now numbering twenty-four in Maryland County—meet at Harper to discuss matters appertaining to the interests of all, and to receive an annual stipend—which is given on condition that the articles of the compact have been faithfully kept during the year. Among other things stipulated in the compact is a promise on their part to keep the roads and river open for free passage, and to maintain peace with all. For the tribes living on the Cavalla river and in the far interior this is an important desideratum. Heretofore, upon the slightest pretext, some petty tribe, living on the river or other highway into the interior, would endeavor to prevent all passage by them. Our missionaries have often been hindered, and in some instances roughly handled, in their visits to the interior, through this evil. It will be readily seen, therefore, that this success on the part of the Liberia Government greatly facilitates the work of advancing the Gospel into the regions beyond."

The American Colonization Society needs the means for the passage to Africa and the establishment in Liberia of a goodly num-

her of choice families from this country about fifty miles in a direct line from the Coast, and for the opening of a good road to the settlement. It presents the subject to the serious consideration of the friends of humanity and progress, with the earnest request that they will send donations to aid in this important enterprize—that an interior settlement, with all its grand facilities for religion and science, or agriculture and commerce may, within the year at least be commenced, as one of a series which, it is hoped, will, in the course of time, extend to the Niger.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1886.* CR.

Received Donations,	\$2,046 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	\$10,481 14
" Legacies,	40,485 33	" Education in Liberia,	418 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	65 00	" Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building,	455 55
" Subscriptions to African Repository,	37 40	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	387 75
" Rent of Colonization Building,	1,777 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and costs of contested Wills,	2,799 01
" For Education in Liberia,	418 40	" Temporary Investments,	24 589 00
" Interest on temporary Investments,	93 33		
Receipts,	\$44,922 46	Disbursements,	\$39,130 85
Balance January 1, 1886,	41 c6	Balance December 31, 1886,	5,832 67
Total,	\$44,963 52	Total,	\$44,963 52

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1886, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1887.

REGINALD FENDALL, *Treasurer.*
EDWARD S. MORRIS, *Committee.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1887.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventieth Anniversary in the P. Episcopal church of the Epiphany, G street, above 13th, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 16, 1887.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the services were conducted by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., assisted by Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The Seventieth Annual Report of the Society was presented by President Latrobe, with the statement that an abstract of it had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. : Text, Philippians, 2d chap. and 3d verse.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., rector of the church.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1887.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary on the 16th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 19, 1886, were approved.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn and Hon. Charles C. Nott were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., for his able presentation of the interests of this Society and of Liberia, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Giesy and the Vestry of the church of the Epiphany for the use of the church last Sunday evening for our Seventieth Anniversary.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. Robert S. Green, of New Jersey, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.	1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 19 and 20, 1886, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1887 :

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, widow of President Roberts, of Liberia, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., of Massachusetts, be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year. Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1886.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and

that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS :—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES :—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES :—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION :—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION :—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Mrs. Roberts presented to the Board the enterprise of establishing a Hospital at Monrovia, for the care and relief of sick and destitute seamen, and of Liberian and native sufferers by disease and disability of mind and body.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society, approved at the last annual meeting of the Board, and that Article was unanimously amended to read as follows :

Article 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for Life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December. Provided, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

Letters excusing their absence from this meeting were presented and read from the following named Life Directors, viz. : Dr. James Hall, Claremont, Md., December 8 ; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Ashbourne, Pa., January 5 ; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 7 ; Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., January 12 ; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, New York, January 14 ; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., New York, January 17 ; and Rev. James Saul, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa., January 17.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, and Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met to-day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Peter Parker, Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their opinion, no business justifying a written report had been referred to them. Whereupon, on motion, the report was accepted and approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :

Resolved, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the several States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies, and to secure a more general appointment of Delegates to the Annual Meeting of this Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1886, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

For several years this Society has been specially calling public attention to the subject of the emigration of colored people to Liberia, and endeavoring to bring all the facts bearing on the subject to the notice of the people and the Government, with a view of crystallizing and concentrating public sentiment upon the one great work which we believe this Government should undertake—that of aiding such of the Negroes as desire it to return to the land of their fathers more rapidly and under more favorable conditions than can be done by any private beneficence or by the organized efforts of our own Society; and there is very decided indication of the fact that what has been done by us has not been altogether fruitless. It has been indeed questioned and criticised in no very amiable spirit in several quarters, and as yet the apathy and indifference of Congress have scarcely been disturbed: but a new interest has been awakened in the country, especially among the colored people themselves; and one of the most kindly suggestions in regard to Liberia appears in the late message of President Cleveland to the present Congress. Petitions are beginning to pour into Congress from various combinations and organizations of the Negroes for aid in this noble undertaking. The idea of African colonization is taking a deeper hold of the public mind, and broader views of the whole question are being entertained. As evidence of this we may cite the fact that appeals more emphatic have been made to this Society by the colored people themselves than in any single year before. These appeals come from a class evidently of higher intelligence and character, and they indicate a more serious purpose from a more decided conviction taught by the experience of a quarter of a century that Africa is the proper field for the development of the colored race, and needs this immigration from America more for the sake of the future of that Continent than for the private welfare of individuals.

Petitions to Congress have been sent during the past winter from no less than thirteen States and from the Indian Territory, praying for aid to colonization. These have come from the colored people in almost every quarter of the country where the Negro population is most dense.

A recent memorial addressed to President Cleveland, under date of December 30th, 1886, has been received by our Secretary from colored people in the State of Mississippi, setting forth in the most pathetic terms the miserable condition of the Negroes, and the utter hopelessness of improvement which has taken possession of them, and breathing the most earnest prayers that something may be suggested or undertaken by the Government for their relief. And they feel to-day that the most effectual relief will be to send them back to the land of their fathers. A communication of the same purport came to our Secretary under date of January 12th, 1887, in behalf of a large number of colored people in South Carolina.

Hundreds of these people could be collected at different points in the South in a very short time ready to go to Africa. Indeed so great a desire do they manifest for emigration to their fatherland that swindling knaves of their own race have already been trading on their credulity, and selling them bogus tickets of transportation. These tickets they have purchased at the cost of all the money they had in the world, and now having been duped and robbed they are left in the most pitiful condition.

"A special from Charleston, S. C., says: 'On Monday some curiosity was occasioned by thirty Negroes leaving Rock Hill on the afternoon train. They bought tickets to Fort Mill, when they met about three hundred more Negroes who were there awaiting the arrival of a special train that they said had been chartered to take them to New York, whence they were to sail for Liberia. The train has not yet arrived, and the railroad officials say that no arrangements have been made for any train. The Negroes are waiting at Fort Mill, where they are exposed to the cold without sufficient clothing. They are confident that their train will come. It seems that some one has been inciting the colored people to leave their homes, sell their property, and go to Liberia; as an inducement giving them a red badge or ticket, for a consideration, which would convey them to New York. The party who sold the tickets has never turned up. The condition of these duped Negroes is pitiful. The majority of them have sold everything they have in the world in order to pay for their fraudulent tickets. The agent has cleared several thousand dollars by his heartless trick.'

An African Emigration Association was established September 17, 1881, at Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of promoting the same objects which we have in view; and during the last year, they also petitioned Congress for aid in this great work.

The United Trans-Atlantic Society, founded June 19th, 1865, and whose objects are the same as ours, have put forth a ringing circular, calling upon the people of their own race and all the friends of African colonization to come forward and aid them to "bridge the ocean that the sons and daughters of Ham may return to their God-given inheritance, and Ethiopia regain her ancient renown and be enhanced with modern splendor."

At a meeting of colored people in Columbia, South Carolina, in honor of Emancipation Day, the colored orator from Salisbury, North Carolina, Rev. J. C. Price, in eloquent and impressive terms advocated the very doctrine of which the American Colonization Society has been so long in this country almost the sole exponent and defender.

"COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3. —The colored people of this city and the surrounding country to-day had a grand celebration of Emancipation Day. The orator of the day was Prof. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, colored. He took for his subject, 'The American Negro, His Future and His Peculiar Work.' His advice to his race was to pay less attention to the past and look to the glorious future. He said the Negroes had the mind and ability; all they needed was confidence. The Negro could do what any other man could. He was opposed to amalgamation, and he did not believe in it. The peculiar work of the American Negro was the redemption of their race in Africa, which was their own country. If the white man could find gold, diamonds, and other riches in Africa, why not the Negro? It was the duty of the American Negro to go to Africa and reclaim their country, civilize the Negroes there, give them manual and intellectual education, and show them the way to build up the country. The speaker was a well-educated man."

And upon this question of emigration to Liberia, there begins to be a new stir in certain quarters. The men who have jeered at our venerable Society as an "old corpse" begin to find that it is a lively "old corpse," which yet has life enough in it to stir up editors of newspapers and magazines, authors of books, narrow-eyed Puritans, crazy orators at Negro conventions, and sinister critics who have little knowledge of, and less sympathy with, the grand objects which for seventy

years our Society through all weathers has kept steadily before it.

We appreciate most highly the fidelity, the devotion and loyalty of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and we hope to comply with their timely suggestion "to give in future reports the figures showing as nearly as possible the number of applicants for emigration." A recent statement of a newspaper in Philadelphia, called "*The Record*," that "the great difficulty which the Society has had to contend against has been the reluctance of colored people to emigrate from this country to Liberia," &c., is wholly misleading and directly in the teeth of manifold and constantly accumulating facts. And to the sapient writer in the "*The Evening Telegram*," who charitably reminds us that "figures will go a great deal further towards demonstrating that the Society is earning its expenses than any amount of word-spinning," we have to say that before another year has passed over his head he will be gratified with figures enough to overwhelm him with the conviction that "the Society is earning enough to pay expenses," and that all murmurers like himself must clear the way for free, open, rapidly-increasing emigration to Liberia.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the demand for the data in reference to the number of applicants for emigration to Africa, the Secretary of this Society, with Dr. Sunderland as a committee, be requested to prepare a circular giving these data for a term of fifteen years past, that it may be broadcast with the view of informing the public of the actual truth of the case."

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and approved :

Resolved, That the policy of employing Agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Minutes of to-day to this point were read and, on motion, approved. President Latrobe made an address, expressing a high sense of personal regard and esteem for the members of the Board, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ADDENDA TO REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

The following brief statement is appended in compliance with the resolution reported by the Committee on Emigration, page 24.

The original statement, made in the Annual Report of the Society for 1885, was as follows :

“A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations.”

Following this appeared, in various forms, at different times, a similar representation as to the number of Negroes who were seeking information on the subject of emigration to Africa as their fatherland. In Dr. Sunderland's address before the Society, a year ago, he made the following statement :

“Yet to-day half a million of Father Snowden's people are seeking light from the ‘ten-horned monster,’ and turning a wistful gaze on the far-off fatherland.”

These representations have been called in question, in various quarters, through the public press; and the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary that hereafter, to meet the issue so raised as to the number of the colored people who are month by month seeking information from the American Colonization Society, the future reports should contain the statistics on the subject so far as the correspondence can show them.

The subjoined table of the number of actual applications for emigration, from year to year, for the last fifteen years, and also other statistics from the correspondence of colored people throughout the country in support of the estimate first announced, as cited above, is presented :—

1872.....	17	1881.....	48
1873.....	8	1882.....	51
1874.....	23	1883.....	95
1875.....	17	1884.....	133
1876.....	21	1885.....	180
1877.....	90	1886.....	169
1878.....	98		
1879.....	53		
1880.....	34		
			1037

It would swell the proportion of the present document beyond any reasonable necessity to insert the whole of the correspondence for the period of the last fifteen years, but a fair specimen of this correspondence for a period of five months *only* ending December 31, 1886, is here given, as follows, the statements being in the exact language of the correspondents, as also the names of the places from which they write :

Green Hill, Miss.....500 persons.
 Cureton's, S. C.....140 families.
 Sunflower, MissA large body.
 Prospect, S. C.....500 of us.

Rome, Ga.....	500 families.
Forestville, N. C.....	A number of choice families.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Some 200 have signed.
Denison, Texas.....	Several valuable men.
Tradesville, S. C.	Great many wanting to go.
Quincy, Florida.....	500 or 600 families
Edenton, N. C.....	A club.
Fort Mill, S. C.....	400 head.
Waxhaw, S. C.....	Want vessel to carry 1000 persons.
Wichita, Kansas.....	Colony.
Glendale, Miss.....	A number of us.
Belair, S. C.....	300 persons.
Denver, Col.....	A Society.
Harrison, N. C.....	Hundreds are willing.
Richburgh, S. C.....	Many ready to go.
Mars Hill, Ark.....	A large number.
Concord, Florida.....	Thousands.

It is proper to add, as Dr. Sunderland expressed in his address above cited, that "the Society has done nothing to bring about this state of things. The only activity in this direction has been information imparted at the request of the Negroes."

It appears to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Negroes themselves who are awaking to broader views, both of their own mission and destiny and of the great work of the American Colonization Society.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate, and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December. Provided, that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. As every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
“An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society.”

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled “An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,” passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zacchens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed. All such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

SEVENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JANUARY 15, 17 & 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1888.

The American Colonization Society.

LIFE DIRECTORS

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D... <i>Ind.</i>	1873. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>	1878. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq.,..... <i>Mo.</i>	

DELEGATES.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, Boston and Albany R. R. Co., Kneeland Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

INSTRUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

First.—AN EMIGRATION FUND, for the purpose of sending to Liberia, semi-annually, with the means of settlement, a well selected company of thrifty emigrants.

Second.—AN AGRICULTURAL FUND, for supplying seeds and farming implements to the emigrants and settlers.

Third.—AN EDUCATION FUND, for the more thorough education of the youth of Liberia, on whom will soon devolve the task of conducting the Government.

SEVENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15, 17, & 18 1888.



WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1888.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Beedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D.D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R'T. REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq. <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1888.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The record of the Seventy-First year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is marked by the death of three Vice Presidents.

NECROLOGY.

1. RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1874, was of simple manners, sound judgment and so drew to himself the confidence of men by the faithful discharge of duty that leadership was accorded him by those who saw his fine qualities. He was for many years active in the Pennsylvania Auxiliary as a Manager, and at the time of his death its esteemed President. The Society will retain the benefit of his great influence and wise work, while it lifts eyes full of tears for his loss to the home of his glory.

2. REV. JAMES SAUL, D. D., elected in 1885, was conservative in his principles and of strong convictions of duty. He was one of the founders of the Louisiana Colonization Society, and more recently a zealous Vice President of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary. Dr. Saul was especially concerned in religious work among the colored people of the United States, and several institutions for their improvement have enjoyed his benefactions in liberal gifts. He demonstrated the blessedness of living with noble aims and dying in the accomplishment of holy purposes.

3. REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1872, was a man of superior endowments and elevation of character, full of sympathy for the helpless and distressed. His devotion to African Colonization gave the Society a claim upon him which he always fully recognized, and his position enabled him to make his friendship for it of practical value. Always ready in suggestion and execution, he was among those upon whom it surely relied, and his place will not be readily filled.

Full of generous sympathies and earnest in his efforts to promote the best welfare of his fellow-beings, BENJAMIN COATES, ESQ., who died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, will long be pleasantly remembered in the wide circles where he had become

known. His far-seeing interest in the Republic of Liberia, and his contributions for the promotion of her national life, entitle him to the gratitude not only of Liberians but all friends of Africa.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1887 have been :—

Donations.....	\$1,726 00
Legacies.....	14,031 00
Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	433 45
For common schools in Liberia.....	1,418 40
Interest.....	1,584 44
Other sources.....	1,723 14
	<hr/>
Receipts.....	20,916 43
Balance 1st January, 1887.....	5,832 67
	<hr/>
Making available.....	26,749 10
The disbursements have been.....	18,499 19
	<hr/>
Balance 31st December, 1887.....	\$8,249 91

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and twenty-four persons have been given passage by the bark "Monrovia," from New York, viz.: March 5, (51), for Cape Palmas; July 20, (2), for Brewerville, and December 3, (71), for Cape Mount. Nearly all of these were in families of character, intelligent and industrious, who were influenced to remove to Liberia by information from relatives and friends who had preceded them. One was from New York City; two from Norfolk, Va.; one from New Berne, N. C.; three from Raleigh, N. C.; thirty-seven from Charlotte, N. C.; fifteen from Fort Mill, S. C.; ten from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Helena, Ark.; and forty-seven from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Seventy-one are twelve years old and over; forty-four are between two and twelve, and nine are less than two years of age. Fifty-two were reported as communicants in Evangelical Churches. Of the adult males twenty-five are farmers, two are teachers, and one each a carpenter, painter, blacksmith and shoemaker, and one a licensed minister of the gospel.

A number of Liberians joyfully returned to their homes on each voyage of the "Monrovia;"—prominent among whom may be named, the widow and five children of Ex-President Payne, Prof. Martin H. Freeman, and the wife, daughter and grandchild of the Rev. Dr. Blyden.

Letters from Liberia state "The new arrivals are doing well;" "Those who came by the 'Azor,' and located at Royesville and Burnsville, are succeeding admirably;" "The recent additions to Cape Palmas are mostly contented and happy in their own homes and on their own lands, and are rejoicing in their improved condition and surroundings;" "They are a good class of people and promise to prove adequate to the task of helping to build up the Republic."

An intelligent emigrant writes:—"I thank God we were enabled to reach Cape Palmas December 24th, and were taken ashore the following day. All my company of ninety-seven persons landed in very good health. We are well pleased with our new homes, and if I keep the mind I now have I will never return to America to live. I find everything here just as represented—jacks, hogs, ox carts, &c. We like our ration arrangements also. The lands are rich indeed. Please do all you can to send out emigrants next winter."

Attention is invited to the fact that the last company of emigrants was dispatched to Cape Mount, the northwestern portion of the Republic, a region of which it is said that "there is nothing wanted but men, means, and enterprise, to make it one of the most flourishing commercial ports in Western Africa." The great highway from that part of the coast to the Valley of the Niger, passing through a rich and salubrious country, has its outlet at Cape Mount. It is expected that this company will occupy the fertile lands on the river or on the magnificent lake not far from the settlement.

Constant applications are received from other parts of the Republic for immigrants. It is probable that the Spring expedition will be sent to Sinoe, and that in the Fall to Bassa.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-seven years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4024, and a total from the beginning of 16,022, exclusive of 5722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,744 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The people of color are loud in their appeals for help to reach the land of their fathers. The Society received during the year one hundred and eighteen new applications for passage to Liberia, and a much larger number of appeals from former applicants for aid. All these are purely voluntary and spontaneous.

In many instances the names and ages of applicants for emigra-

tion are furnished, but in the majority of cases a very general statement of numbers is alone given. The following quotations from the letters of recent correspondents, with the names of the places from which they wrote, show that it is not possible to give in figures the number of those seeking the Society's assistance :

Sandifer, N. C., the better class of people; *Wolfsville, N. C.*, a great many; *Valdosta, Geo.*, a colony; *Orlanda, Fla.*, thirty-five or forty families; *Gainesville, Fla.*, a company; *Sturgis, Miss.*, many people; *Newton, Miss.*, more than five thousand citizens; *Houston, Texas*, some parties; *Galveston, Texas*, a crowd; *Trinity, Texas*, two or three thousand persons; *Conway, Ark.*, a large number of people; *Van Buren, Ark.*, a society; *Memphis, Tenn.*, quite a number; *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, several families; *Makanda, Ill.*, a great many; *Carthage, Mo.*, several colored persons; *Kingman, Kan.*, lots of people; *Niota, Kan.*, twelve men of us and our families; *Muscogee, Indian Territory*, a large number of families.

The desire of the Negroes for emigration to the fatherland is sometimes said to be exaggerated by Colonizationists; but the *South-Western Christian Advocate*, edited by the Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., lately contained the following: "Shall we go to Africa or not? This is the question as it is not infrequently put to the editor of this paper by men who are ready to go to their fatherland. They want intelligent direction and quiet counsel, such as in most cases colored men are unable to obtain, since among us the most of our public-spirited like to be seen and heard in all they do. But Africa; shall Negroes of this country go there? Let the inferior masses remain here, wards of America, and if they wish to do so, let them drink up the blood of the various nationalities as a solution of the Negro problem. But our professional men, women, and families of character and money; let those who can do anything to produce something for his neighbors to consume, apply and carry along every art with the religion of civilization to that country. What, then, shall we go to Africa? Yes, if we are so situated that by going we can do something better for Africa than add to her pauper population."

Among the petitions submitted to Congress during the past session praying for an appropriation of one hundred dollars apiece to enable them to go to Liberia was one, as stated by the Senator who presented it, "from a committee of colored men who say they represent five thousand people."

And there recently appeared in *The Church at Home and Abroad* the following from Rev. H. N. Payne, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board for Freedmen: "Much as the colored people are attached to the places where they grow up, thousands of them would

gladly go to Arkansas, to Texas, or *to any other place* where they would better their condition; but they cannot raise the money to emigrate, and must stay and suffer where they are."

This is disinterested testimony, put not half as strongly as the facts warrant. The "any other place" is Africa; and if these hapless creatures do not name Africa in the utterance of their tearful longings, it is because thousands do not dream that there is any possibility of ever getting to that Continent.

LIBERIA.

The prospects of Liberia are brightening. Hon. C. T. O. King Mayor of Monrovia, writes as follows:

"Religious.—The several denominations are moving on the even tenor of their way. The Liberia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual session in Clay-Ashland, February 3-7, Bishop William Taylor presiding. The statistics are: 21 traveling preachers, 56 local preachers, 2,628 full members, 361 probationers, 23 churches valued at \$25,755; 37 Sunday-schools, with 371 officers and teachers, and 2,371 scholars. The collections during the last year were \$400 for missions and \$1,524 for ministerial support. Bishop Taylor, after inaugurating his great work on the Congo, is now turning his attention to Liberia, with the aim and desire of operating from that Republic as a base to the heart of Nigritia.

"The Baptist Convention reports 31 churches, 23 licensed ministers, and some 2,000 communicants. It has established a mission at Zodikie, eight miles from the nearest American settlement, where it owns five hundred acres of land and two buildings. Here is located the Rick's Institute for the education of native youth, named in honor of Mr. Moses U. Ricks, a well-to-do coffee planter at Clay-Ashland, and a contributor of \$500 cash to the school.

"The Episcopalians are in good condition at Cape Palmas, but elsewhere they are not making much progress, owing to the scarcity of clergymen. The value of their efforts among the Greboes has just been demonstrated by the Christian converts during the rebellion at Cavalla, some seventy of whom, with their native rector, Rev. M. P. Valentine, preferred to leave their kindred, homes and property at that place, and start life anew among the American settlers at Cape Palmas, rather than unite with their heathen brethren in resistance to the Government of Liberia.

"THE SCHOOLS of the American Colonization Society at Arthington and Brewerville continue to be patronized by those for whom they are intended, and they are proving a valuable help to the rising generation of those growing settlements. I recommend that the Society establish a primary school at Cape Mount.

"AGRICULTURE, especially in this (Montserrado) county, is in a flourishing state. The coffee crop is large this season — our planters being stimulated to renewed energy by the advance last year in the selling price of the berry abroad. It would astonish and gratify any one to visit the St. Paul's river and see how the heavy forests have been made to give way to substantial buildings and coffee plantations, with rice, vegetables and fruits in their season. Through the thoughtful generosity of Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin in supplying neat wire for fencing, a number of our farmers are increasing their stock of cattle. I saw a few days ago at Brewerville, Mr. Howell Tyler utilizing African oxen in ploughing his land."

JUBILEE.

Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Seven was a year of Centenaries and Jubilees. The centennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States was observed, and Queen Victoria celebrated the fiftieth year of her reign. Sierra Leone rejoiced over the centenary of her existence, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church the centenary of its foundation: while President Cleveland of the United States and President Johnson of Liberia celebrated the Jubilee of their birth. It seemed to have been a year providentially appointed for retrospect. To millions it suggested a review of the past. The American and British nations have looked back upon their history, and, in doing so, the history of the whole world passed before them.

The Jubilee of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society suggests a review of the events which have transpired bearing upon the work of African Colonization and Liberia,

When the Secretary, October 17, 1837, became connected with Colonization, the Society was twenty years old. Nearly all the original founders of the Society and of Liberia were living and active. In Africa the colonists had obtained a permanent foothold, having been fifteen years in occupation.

The question of the outlet of the Niger had just been settled by the Landers: but the grand results of modern exploration in Africa had not yet been achieved: therefore, as an officer of a Society whose operations were in Africa, the Secretary has had the opportunity of watching closely and following with practical interest, the whole series of brilliant explorations witnessed by the present generation. He has seen the large blank spaces which confronted him on the map of Africa in the office in Philadelphia, in 1837, gradually filled up, until now the Continent seems alive with a busy, stirring population, with rivers and lakes, with cities and manufactories, with agriculture and commerce.

In 1837, the Colony of Liberia existed in separate settlements under different administrations, independent of and unconnected with each other, responsible to different organizations in this country: viz: Monrovia and its adjacent settlements were under the American or Parent Society; Bassa Cove and Edina under the Pennsylvania and New York Societies; Cape Palmas under the Maryland State Society, and Sinoe, just established, under the Mississippi Society.

This condition of things threatened to be fruitful of serious evils to the young colonies: and warnings from Africa made a deep impression upon the friends of Colonization generally and especially those responsible for the management of the several Societies. They felt the importance of uniting the settlements under one central Government. Much diversity of opinion prevailed as to the best means of accomplishing the object. Those who preferred united action in Liberia, finding their views sustained by many of the most talented and experienced of the settlers, and others who had been Agents and Governors of the colonists, proposed a Convention of Delegates from the American Colonization Society, the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies and the Maryland State Colonization Society; which was held in Philadelphia, September, 25, 1838. At the Convention a general form of union was discussed and a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan, to be submitted to the several Societies for their consideration. At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City, January 5, 1839, a Constitution for the United Colonies, under the name and style of the COMMONWEALTH OF LIBERIA was adopted: and Thomas Buchanan Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed Governor. Mr. Buchanan had resided about a year in Liberia as Governor of Bassa Cove, where he was beloved by the colonists and respected by the native Kings. It was believed that a more competent man could not be found to preside over the interests of Liberia and carry into operation the provisions of the new Constitution.

Governor Buchanan was the first and last white Governor of the Commonwealth, and the last white man who presided over the affairs of Liberia. He died, after nearly three years of hard labor, September 3, 1841, and was succeeded in the office of Governor by Mr. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, an emigrant from Virginia of twelve years residence in the country. After six years of successful administration of their own affairs, the people, in Convention assembled, July 26, 1847, constituted and declared themselves a "free, sovereign and independent State, by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA."

Cape Palmas or "Maryland in Liberia"—the colony of the Maryland State Colonization Society—continued its separate existence under the faithful auspices of that Society until 1854, when it became a free and independent nation by the name of the State of Maryland in Liberia. In 1857, the State entered the Republic proper as the County of Maryland in Liberia.

The next events of importance affecting Colonization and Liberia were the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, and the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the Government of the United States.

January 21, 1864, the Secretary was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors at Washington City to take the place of the Rev. R. R. Gurley as Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Gurley had been relieved from the cares and duties of that office and assigned an honorary relation in connection with the Society. President Warner, Liberia's third President, had just been inaugurated for his first term.

In 1865, a new departure was taken by the Society in sending emigrants to Liberia from beyond the limits of the United States. Three hundred and forty-six persons were sent by the Society from Barbadoes, W. I., to Monrovia;—a step whose wisdom has been abundantly vindicated by the valuable agricultural and other improvements introduced by them into the Republic.

In 1867, the Society celebrated its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. In 1873, by the death of the Rev. William McLain D. D., the offices of Financial Secretary and Treasurer devolved upon the Secretary. In 1874, he was appointed Consul General of the Republic of Liberia for the United States.

The removal of the Secretary from Philadelphia to Washington was coincident with a very important era in the Society's work. The abolition of slavery had produced new conditions in the whole field of its operations in America, and it appeared before the world under a new aspect. It could no longer be charged with the guilt of rendering slavery more secure by deporting the restless and discontented among the slaves. The *raison d'être* of the Anti-Slavery Society, which had been its professional antagonist and accuser, having ceased, that organization passed away. But when its work was done, the work of the American Colonization Society assumed larger and more serious proportions. As might have been expected, and as was foreseen by the founders of the Society, the coming of liberty to the millions in the South brought the general desire for exodus from the house of bondage. Applications to the Society for passage to Liberia multi-

plied and continue to multiply. The great mass of the Negro population of America, whatever may be said to the contrary, cling with a restless and irrepressible longing to the land of their fathers. While the learned Negroes hesitate and the colored gentlemen argue, the mass of Africa's descendants are calling for the means of egress from the country of their exile.

But the ability of the Society to answer the earnest calls of the weary exiles diminished, on the arrival of emancipation, in proportion to their number, and the conditions of the Society's work were modified and new methods had to be adopted. The pressure still continues,

In looking back upon the fifty years' work of the Society, the Secretary cannot have one moment's misgivings as to the methods and line of policy pursued. He believes, and has through all his active life believed, in the grandeur and practicability of the Colonization scheme. If he has any—the slightest—cause for regret it will be that, hampered in its financial resources, the Society has not been able to carry out in its operations every detail of its policy—to adhere more closely to the letter and spirit of its fundamental principles.

The Secretary feels that though devoting his energies to the building up of a Christian Nation of Negroes in West Africa, he has been lending a hand, through the only available agency to help forward the regeneration of a Continent and the intellectual and moral progress of a race: and that for Africa, not all the discoveries of the last century have been so important as the founding of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

HON. PETER PARKER, M. D.

Since the foregoing was prepared, the Society has been called to sorrow over the departure from earth of the senior member of the Executive Committee. That body, at a special meeting held January 12, 1888, adopted the following minute:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their late beloved associate, HON. PETER PARKER, M. D. They recall with gratitude and admiration his twenty-eight years faithful service in the cause of African Colonization, his unwearied diligence, his unvarying courtesy, his wise counsels, and the gentle suavity of tone and manner which so truly indicated the Christian kindness and sympathy of his heart.

Resolved, That in heartfelt sympathy the foregoing be communicated to the bereaved widow and son of our venerated friend."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1887.* CR.

Received Donations, - - - - -	\$1,726 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants -	\$12,543 15
" Legacies, - - - - -	14,031 00	" Education in Liberia, - - - - -	668 40
" Emigrants toward passage, - - - -	433 45	" Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Building, - - - - -	558 57
" Subscriptions to African Repository -	24 25	" Paper and printing the African Repository, -	359 46
" Rent of Colonization Building, - - -	1,697 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and cost of contested Wills, -	2,969 61
" For Educations in Liberia, - - - -	1,418 40	" Temporary Investments - - - - -	1,400 00
" Interest on temporary investments, -	1,584 44		
" Investment realized - - - - -	1 89		
		Disbursements, - - - - -	\$18,419 19
Receipts, - - - - -	\$20,916 43	Balance December 31, 1887, - - - -	8,249 91
Balance January 1, 1887 - - - - -	5,832 67		
Total, - - - - -	\$26,749 10	Total, - - - - -	\$26,749 10

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, |
ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, | *Committee.*
WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, |

Washington, D. C., *January 17, 1888.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1888.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventy-First Anniversary in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 15, 1888.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-First Annual Report of the Society, stating that a printed abstract of the Report had been distributed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., on the text, Psalm 67, 4: "Oh, let the nations be glad and sing for joy, for Thou shalt judge the people righteously and govern the nations upon earth."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hodge.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1888.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock P.M., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. William E. Schock, D. D., senior Vice-President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting on the 15th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 18, 1887, were approved.

Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison and Dr. William W. Godding were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. Charles C. Nott, it was

Resolved, That the Society gratefully acknowledges the able, eloquent and fearless presentation of the cause of African Colonization by the Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., in his address before the Society in the city of Washington on its Seventy-First Anniversary; and that a copy of the Address be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Pastor, Trustees, and Congregation of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in the city of Washington, for the use of that church on the occasion of the Seventy-First Anniversary of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Hon. William, Strong of the District of Columbia, Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., of Connecticut, and Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Pennsylvania, as additional Vice-Presidents, as follows :

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bevell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figure before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1888.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the minutes of the last meeting, January 18 and 19, 1887, were read, and the minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Davidson and Emley were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1888:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be in attendance:

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.—Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-First Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers. Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1887.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1887, with the accompanying Annual and other papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Gilbert Emley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

On motion of Mr. Emley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Emley, Judge Nott, and Rev. Dr. Schenck, were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting excuse for absence : Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 10 ; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., January 11 ; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., January 13 ; and Dr. James Hall, January 14 ; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, January 20.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1888.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education, reported that no business had been referred to them calling for a report.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Davidson, from the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented the following reports; which were read, and on motion they were accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1887, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and the resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and collect funds for its work. Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever expedient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body :

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The awakened interest throughout Christendom in the development of the Continent of Africa, the large number of applicants for aid to emigrate thither, and the present financial resources of the Society would seem to justify the expectation that the present year would witness the embarkation of a goodly number of colonists under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, to aid in the great work of Christianizing and civilizing Africa.

This is pre-eminently the work for which the Society was organized, and believing that it is also the Master's work, and that under Providence emigration has in all ages been a highly important means whereby the civilization of the world has been developed and extended, your Committee offer the following suggestions as pertinent to the subject.

Since these emigrants go to make themselves a country and a home on the virgin soil of a new world, to aid in creating communities in what relatively speaking is still the wilderness, to bring schools to barbarism, to plant the cross among the idols of paganism and the tents of Islam, to help maintain the institutions of a free government among a people apparently needing to be taught the first principles of finance and political economy; and since the number of persons who can receive aid to emigrate at the hands of this Society is necessarily

limited, we respectfully submit for the consideration of the Executive Committee, whether in selecting persons who are to be aided in emigrating by the funds of the Society, preference should not be given to Christian young men and women of African blood who are in the full vigor of life, and who by their education and talents would be capable of organizing here in America a community of their own with the churches, schools and industries necessary to its successful maintenance and growth.

That they further consider whether it would not be well in each company sent out, that some organization should be attempted so that each band should go equipped as a distinct colony with its artisans, its agriculturists, its teachers and its ministers of Christ, electing its officers and making to itself a community of interests, with the laws and regulations governing that community. Might not such a company, properly officered with men of the right stamp, landing on a new shore, be capable, like the Mayflower of old, of founding there an empire for itself?

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations read a report, recommending the election of the following officers :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Copping, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding, and Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board greatly miss the presence and counsels of its honored President on this occasion, and tender to him our hearty good wishes for continued health and usefulness.

Rev. Dr. Addison offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPING, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
"An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers; And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zachens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however*, that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however*, to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JANUARY 13, 15 & 16, 1889.

—:O:—

WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1889.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman*.

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ———— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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WASHINGTON CITY :
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1889.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.	1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.	1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.	1883. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.	1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. J.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1875. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq., <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred S. Elwyn, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In opening the Seventy-Second Annual Report of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, it is pleasant to record that no vacancy occurred by death among the Vice-Presidents, Directors and other officers during the past year.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year \$6,176.05. Of this amount \$929.00 came from donations; \$1,304.34 from legacies; \$239.75 from applicants toward cost of passage; \$418.40 for the support of common schools in Liberia; \$1,599.56 from interest, and \$1,685.00 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$10,749.91, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$16,925.96. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$13,007.60, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,918.36.

There has also been received during the year a bequest by Mr. John West Mason, late of Newark, Illinois, of \$1,000, "to be invested with or without additions until the income thence arising shall be sufficient to meet the expenses of a pious young man of color, while being educated to preach the Gospel among the heathen of Africa; said income to bear the name of Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D." The principal has been accordingly invested and additions are invited.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year thirty-nine emigrants were sent by the bark "Monrovia," sailed from New York, June 2, for Sinoe, and fifteen by the same vessel, sailed from New York, November 3, for Monrovia. Of these six were from Boston, Mass.; one from Washington, D. C.; one from Afton, Va.; nineteen from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Rochelle, Florida; one from Ocala, Florida; nine from Sturgis, Miss.; one from Chicago, Ill.; and eight from Wyandotte, Kansas. Thirty are twelve years of age and over, seventeen are between twelve and two, and seven are less than two years old. Twelve were reported as communicants in the Baptist Church, six in the Methodist Church.

and one in the Episcopal Church. Of the adults one is an ordained minister of the Gospel, one each a teacher, physician, and machinist; two are carpenters and eight are farmers.

They are an industrious and self-reliant class of people, mostly influenced to remove by information received direct from acquaintances in Liberia. A liberal supply of stores and tools, and books and stationery accompanied them to aid their settlement and for the support of the schools of the Society in that Republic.

Several causes prevented the embarkation of more of the accepted applicants by the spring expedition; and the visitation of yellow fever and the danger of its introduction on the ship or in Liberia seemed to make it wise not to send people from the South during its prevalence. This malignant scourge having passed away the Society is arranging and expects to dispatch larger parties of people during the coming spring and autumn.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-eight years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,078, and a total from the beginning of 16,076, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,798 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Some of the emigrants lately sent to Cape Palmas have removed to and settled at Arthington and elsewhere on the St. Paul's river; most of those landed January 23d, at Cape Mount, have taken possession of their own houses and are reaping crops raised on their own lands, and commendable progress has been made by the company that reached Sinoe, July 19.

An intelligent Liberian wrote, September 11: "I was glad to find that the stoppage of immigrants to Brewerville has had no other effect than to stimulate the settlers. They are now farming in earnest. Their coffee plantations are making large and permanent inroads into the forest. Bissell, Banks, William Hayes, Batese, Lucas, are among the enterprising ones who are pushing forward the interests of the settlement, with an unwavering belief that the country is theirs, and that they belong to the country."

APPLICATIONS.

The cry of thousands anxious to find a home in the ancestral land not only continues but to grow in volume and earnestness. During the past year the Society received a greatly increased number of

applications for aid, and also several hundred renewed appeals for passage and settlement in Liberia.

As to numbers and the reasons assigned for emigration, the following extracts from late communications will speak :

Society Hill, S. C. "Is there any provision made for assisting the colored people of the United States in returning to their old home—Africa? I am a minister of the Gospel, a man of family, and I intend to leave America. A thousand or more persons wish to start with me if they can get passage. My people are convinced that this is a white man's country, and they want to go home. Will you help us?"

Palm Beach, Florida. "I desire to know what are the sawable timbers of Liberia as I desire to take with me a mill and fixtures for sawing timber. One hundred and thirty six good families want to go with me. They comprise men of ail trades, including experienced farmers. Our object is to form a settlement of our own, and thus lead to success in Liberia."

Greenville, Miss. "A society of thirty members wanting to go to a country of our own."

New Orleans, La. "Six hundred very anxious to go to Liberia."

Foster, Texas. "Two thousand families preparing for Africa."

Magnolia, Ark. "Three thousand persons want passage."

Great Bend, Kansas. "Two hundred families getting ready, a few of whom are able to pay part of their expenses on the ship."

Goldstoro, N. C. "I am greatly interested in the redemption of Africa, because, first, it is my fatherland, and second, the labors of the American Negro are greatly needed there. I pray God that He may continue to bless abundantly the work of the American Colonization Society."

LIBERIA.

Sir Samuel Rowe, K. C. C. G., Governor of Sierra Leone and British Consul for Liberia, arrived at Monrovia, April 26, and on the following day, at the Executive Mansion, an exchange took place of the ratification of the Convention entered into at Sierra Leone, Nov. 5, 1885, for the settlement of the Liberian North-West boundary. Thus a question which had long stood in abeyance was practically and pleasantly brought to an end. It is stated that "Governor Rowe expressed himself as most agreeably surprised at what he saw at Monrovia, and in one of his speeches he declared that Liberia was a fixed fact, and he based that assertion, he said, on the evidences of progress and civilization he beheld on every hand. He made a visit to the Kroo village, now occupied by about two thousand Kroomen, and in a short address to them, congratulated them on their loyalty to

the Liberian Government, and assured them of the friendly relations subsisting between her Majesty's Government and the Republic."

Bishop William Taylor thus represented the state of his work in Liberia and the condition of that Republic, in his Quadrennial report to the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz.: "The Liberian Conference received me with great cordiality, and the members have ever since, without exception, manifested a loving, filial spirit of co-operation in the work of God. I have presided at each of the four sessions of the quadrennium, and have visited a majority of circuits and stations. The productive interests of Liberia are fairly prosperous. Within ten miles of Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river, there are ten steam sugar-cane crushing mills, and during the past year more than six hundred thousand pounds of coffee have been exported from Monrovia; but the great depreciation of African product values in European markets for several years past, caused hard times on all the West and South-West coast of that Continent. The Liberians live pretty comfortably and dress well on Sunday, but as a rule have no spare change for church and school purposes."

The Liberian correspondent of the *Weekly News* of Sierra Leone says: "The twenty-sixth of July, the anniversary of Liberia's independence, was celebrated at Monrovia in usual style. The oration was delivered by Arthur Barclay, Esq. It advocated the speedy incorporation of the Aborigines into the body, social and political, and was well received. Kroomen from the Kroo coast are settling in large numbers at Monrovia and near the neighboring rivers, engaging in trade and agriculture. Some of them at Monrovia show considerable enterprise. They are building substantial houses, importing goods from Europe and pushing trade with the interior. Under the guidance and stimulus of the colonists from America they are taking their place among the civilized agencies and giving a permanence and force to the work of civilization. The idea of a railway to the interior from the coast is much favored here, and it is hoped that the enterprise at Sierra Leone will be so completely successful as to encourage a similar effort from this point."

From an account in the *News* of Sierra Leone of a trip up the St. Paul's river, the following two paragraphs are taken: "The morning of the 18th of June the weather was exceedingly inclement, and it continued to pour until 1 P. M. At 3 the party resumed their journey up the river. Passing by several coffee and sugar farms, among which were those of Hor. R. H. Jackson, Messrs. Cooper & Son, and Mr. Jesse Sharp, they reached the plantation of Mr. M. T. De Coursey about

4, where they were received with courtesy and cordiality by the intelligent and enterprising host and amiable hostess. After a few minutes' rest the company, led by the energetic proprietor, went out to inspect the agricultural operations. The sugar mill was visited, where although they were not at work that day, Mr. De Coursey showed the engine and explained the various processes by which sugar is made. A walk through the farm revealed extensive areas covered with sugar-cane, coffee and cocoa. Mr. De Coursey has erected a substantial brick chapel for the religious instruction of his hands, who are all aborigines. The building is constructed entirely of native material. The brick was made on the bank of the river and the timber taken from the neighboring forest. The benches are solid and neat. The building is thoroughly furnished and plastered, and the wooden portions painted. Every other Sunday a clergyman of the P. Episcopal Church visits the farm to hold regular service. On alternate Sundays, Sunday-school is held.*

"Arthington is about thirty miles from the sea. The money, £1,000 sterling, for founding it was given to the American Colonization Society by Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England. The first emigrants from America arrived there in December, 1869, and begun their labors in a dense forest. They now have a large town of substantial frame houses, extensive coffee farms, fine roads and bridges, and are extending their settlement toward the interior. In the family of every settler are several aborigines, who work in the farms and workshops together. In this way the natives learn the language and industries of the settlers. I noticed in all these places that no broken English is spoken. As the natives come from the interior they learn the language at once and speak it like the settlers. The visitor to these settlements and farms must be impressed with the fact that this is the most effective way of civilizing and Christianizing Africa: teaching the people to work and to supply their necessities and improve their country according to civilized methods. Liberia is making a greater impression upon Africa than at first might be supposed."

EDUCATION

The Society's schools, including the Benjamin Coates School opened in January at Cape Mount, are reported to be growing in numbers and the pupils to be making commendable progress in scholarship.

* Mr. De Coursey went from Baltimore to Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, by the bark *Liberia Packet*, sailed July 20, 1851.

At a late meeting at Boston of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, the election of Prof. Martin H. Freeman as President of Liberia College was confirmed. The new President spent twelve years as a teacher in Avery Institute, Allegheny, Penna., immediately preceding his removal to Liberia in 1864, since which he has been connected with the College at Monrovia. At the last report there were eight students in the College and twenty-six in the Preparatory Department.

THE OUTLOOK.

The great Powers of Europe are vieing with each other and bringing into use diplomacy, money, agencies, and even armies and navies for commercial enterprise and colonial establishments in Africa. The United States has permanently founded, after some seventy years of philanthropic endeavor, the Republic of Liberia, possessing the attributes of a free and independent nation. But it should be distinctly noted that while European emigrants cannot live and flourish in the African torrid zone, the United States holds a commanding position in having several millions of Negroes adapted to those regions, of whom half a million are now seemingly desirous to remove to the congenial soil, climate and race of their ancestors.

Liberia has been appropriately termed the "open door" through which to commercialize, civilize, colonize and Christianize the equatorial portions of the "Dark Continent." Soudan, to the east, is represented to possess a population of fifty millions, having cities of from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, living after a peaceful and somewhat industrial style, the soil productive and rich in natural values, and the climate stimulative to luxuriant growths. To open up this region, there is needed direct communication by steamships from this country for the carriage of Negro emigrants, and a railroad from Liberia to the Niger and Congo valleys, the latter to ultimately cross the Continent to the Nile and the Red Sea. It is suggested that nowhere could capital be better employed to secure an abundant market for the constantly increasing products and manufactures of America, than in penetrating this rich portion of Africa.

The American Colonization Society places the Negro in his own country to carve out his own way for himself, for his descendants and for his race. Liberia has thus far proved herself able to open the way not only for individuals, but for communities of Africans along five hundred miles of coast. In this she stands in interesting contrast to every other agency for Africa's upbuilding. She is furnishing the natural elements—an industrial civilization with its farms and workshops and schools and churches—its bustle and activity and affluence;

and has, to-day, under its transforming influence, hundreds and thousands of native Africans, who are becoming unconsciously, with no sudden shock to their prejudices or preconceived notions, the objects and promoters of Western ideas—of a social and political condition, which is sending out on the right and the left, the leaders of regeneration and reconstruction.

The American Colonization Society appeals for support in its work to Americans. The relations of this country to Africa stand upon a somewhat different basis from its relations to India, China, or Japan. Americans are debtors to the African Continent in a more practical sense than to the Asiatic, and God has given them abundant means for discharging the debt.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1888.* CR.

Received Donations,	-	-	-	-	\$929 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants	-	-	\$5,201 21
" Legacies,	-	-	-	-	1,304 34	" Education in Liberia,	-	-	1,068 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	-	-	-	-	239 75	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	-	-	518 60
" Subscriptions to African Repository	-	-	-	-	24 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	-	-	377 44
" Rent of Colonization Building,	-	-	-	-	1,661 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office ex-	-	-	
" For Education in Liberia,	-	-	-	-	418 40	penses, printing, postage, expense of	-	-	
" Interest on temporary investments,	-	-	-	-	1,599 56	meetings, and cost of contested Will.	-	-	2441 95
						" Temporary Investment	-	-	400 00
Receipts,	-	-	-	-	\$6,176 05	Disbursements,	-	-	\$13,007 60
Balance January 1, 1888	-	-	-	-	10,749 91	Balance December 31, 1888,	-	-	3,918 36
Total,	-	-	-	-	\$16,925 96	Total,	-	-	\$16,925 96

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

JOHN WELSH DULLES,
ROBERT B. DAVIDSON,
REGINALD FENDALL,

{ Committee.

Washington, D. C., January 16, 1889.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1889.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Second Anniversary this evening in the First Baptist Church, 13th Street near G.

Services were conducted by Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., text: Isaiah 24: 12; "Lord, Thou wilt ordain peace for us, for Thou hast wrought all our work in us."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Luther.

Colonization Room, January 15, 1889.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Vice President, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary meeting on the 13th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 17, 1888, were approved.

John Welsh Dulles, Esq., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D., Col.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N. Y.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D.D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D.D., Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.	1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N. Y.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.	1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL. D., Ga.	1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.	1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.	1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its warmest thanks to Rev. Robert M. Luther, D. D., for his able, opportune and excellent Discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Second Anniversary, and that a copy of the same is hereby requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society is tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church in the city of Washington, for opening their Church on the occasion of our Seventy-Second Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1889.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 17 and 18, 1888, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion,

Resolved, That Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., and Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Dr. Godding, Mr. Fencall, and Judge Nott were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported, through their chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1889, viz.:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, and John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be also in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTOR—Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fencall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committee according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year with accompanying papers, viz.:

Statement of property of the Society, and a Table of receipts by States in the year 1888.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements in the year 1888, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report just read, with the accompanying financial and annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. and Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Dr. William W. Godding, and Prof. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Davidson, and Dulles were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 8; Dr. James Hall, December 10; William E. Guy, Esq., December 13; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 5, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., January 12; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, December 10.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1889.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of Life Director Dr. Charles H. Nichols, occasioned by sickness, Delegate Arthur M. Burton, Esq., was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report; and it was accepted and approved.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports; and they were accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance have examined the Securities belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the Statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their Report; and it was accepted and the resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and to collect funds for its work; Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever convenient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body.

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was accepted and approved :

Your Committee, while commending the care that has been exercised in the past in the selection of emigrants would urge upon the Executive Committee the necessity of continued vigilance in this direction, that quality rather than quantity is what Africa needs in the way of emigrants ; that the ability to pay their own passage money should be accepted as the best evidence of that energy on the part of the emigrant which will help to found States, and that beyond this the use of the funds of the Society in the way of aiding emigration should be limited, as far as practicable, to defraying the expenses of God-fearing men and women of African blood capable of making their way in the communities where they now reside, who would be an element of strength and not of weakness in civilizing and Christianizing the new world to which they go.

Your Committee would especially commend the effort that is being made to place the emigrants in new communities, developing the fertile lands of the interior of Liberia, and would recommend that that policy be continued.

Mr. Dulles, from the Special Committee on Nominations, reported, recommending the election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland,

D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer and the Board adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
"An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zacchens Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurvey, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society: and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

SEVENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 19, 21 & 22, 1890.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

1890

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of———dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

SEVENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

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WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1890.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P., Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Prof. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| 1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i> | 1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D., <i>N. J.</i> |
| 1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i> | 1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i> | 1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.... <i>Ind.</i> | 1878. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i> |
| 1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. J.</i> | 1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq..... <i>Mo.</i> |

DELEGATES FOR 1890.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Gen Clinton B. Fisk, Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., Rev. John Mille.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. A. L. Elwyn.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

Two Vice Presidents and two Directors of The American Colonization Society, during the past year, have been removed by death.

HON. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York, elected in 1838, was a man of rare culture and refinement, and of Christian patience, strong faith and bright hope. It has been fitly said of him that "he was faithful to all obligations, and his hands were full of good works."

DR. HENRY LINDSLY, of Washington, D. C., elected in 1872, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1840 and its Chairman from 1858 to 1886, when impaired health caused his resignation. Those who had the pleasure of frequent and intimate relations with Dr. Lindsly have no words to express their high appreciation of his character and his deeds. Few have won for themselves the exalted place which he long held in the hearts of men as a Christian philanthropist of rare wisdom, of tender sympathy and of unassuming generosity.

DR. JAMES HALL, of Maryland, who constituted himself a Director in 1852. This gentleman, being in feeble health, went to Liberia, in 1831, in the hope, which was partly realized, that the sea-voyage and a change of climate would improve it. He served as the Physician of this Society in its then feeble colony for some eighteen months, and returning to Baltimore was appointed Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. November 27, 1833, Dr. Hall embarked on the brig *Ann* with 18 emigrants, and stopping at Monrovia and Bassa, where he secured some thirty colonists, mostly able bodied adults, he arrived at Cape Palmas, January 25, 1834. The next day, negotiations were entered upon with the Native Chiefs for lands on which to settle the emigrants; and the deed selling Cape Palmas to the Maryland State Colonization Society was signed February 14, 1834. This brought into Liberia one of the most important sections of West Africa. Dr. Hall governed the Colony with uncommon skill, bravery, sagacity and perseverance for about three years, when he again returned to Baltimore to serve the Maryland Society and to promote the general cause in this country, notably as

Editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal* and Manager of the emigrant ships *Liberia Packet*, the *Mary Caroline Stevens* and the *Golconda*. The mere statement of Dr. Hall's lengthened services in Africa and in the United States is in itself impressive. But those who had the privilege of working with him learned to highly appreciate his manly principles and unprejudiced judgment, and to regard him with no small measure of affection and respect. His tender consideration, combined with a firm, rigid sense of duty, his large experience and clear judgment, united to make his guiding and elevating influence a power among those with whom he was associated.

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, of New York, constituted a Director in 1869, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1872 to 1877, when he removed from Washington City. His interest in the work of the Society was profound and constant, and his services were faithful and valuable. He has left his impress upon his chosen profession and for many years the influence of his wise management of affairs will be felt and honored. He bequeathed an unstained name and the record of a useful and beneficial life.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year \$17,144.15. Of this amount \$1,395.00 came from donations; \$11,331.98 from legacies; \$387.60 from applicants toward cost of passage; \$453.52 for education in Liberia; \$1,683.86 from interest on temporary loans, and \$1,892.19 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$3,918.36, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$21,062.51. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$17,426.25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,636.26.

EMIGRATION.

Sixty emigrants were sent during the year, viz; fifty by the bark "Monrovia," sailed April 6, from New York for Bassa, and ten by the bark "Liberia," sailed October 1, from New York for Brewerville. Of these, eight were from Oakland, Florida; eight from Conway, Ark.; three from Evansville, Ind.; sixteen from St. Louis, Mo.; eight from Great Bend, Kansas; one from Denver, Colorado, and sixteen from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Thirty-five were twelve years of age and upwards; twenty-one were between twelve and two, and four were less than two years. Fourteen were reported as communicants in Baptist churches and seven in Methodist churches. Of the adult males, fifteen are farmers and one is a blacksmith. A gentleman well competent to judge, voluntarily pronounced these compa-

nies to be composed of the most promising material that ever embarked at New York for Africa. They took with them an unusually large quantity of baggage and agricultural and mechanical tools, and they gave the Society some \$250 toward the cost of passage, in addition to defraying their railroad fare from their homes to the port of embarkation.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival in Liberia of these people and that the majority of them have entered upon their lands with hopefulness.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-nine years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,135 and a total from the beginning of 16,135, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,858 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

That there exists a wide and deep interest in Africa in the minds and hearts of the Negroes in the United States is again proven by the almost daily receipt, during the past year, of applications for passage and settlement in Liberia. Thousands upon thousands of these people are thus represented. The applicants include laborers, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, teachers, physicians and preachers, competent to broaden the foundation and strengthen the superstructure of civilized and Christian government in Africa.

These applications come not only from all the Southern States, but from the West and Northwest, from Nebraska, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory—showing that there is no section of the United States where there is not only unrest among the Negro population, but a desire to remove to the land of their fathers. From information and appeals constantly received at this office, it is estimated that there are more than half a million of people at this time ready to go if the way were open. Let these appeals be heeded by those able to assist, and a blessing will come upon this country and upon vast regions of the "Dark Continent."

Much of the desire to remove to Liberia is produced by intelligence received direct from relatives and acquaintances in that Republic. The following extract from a letter written by Rev. Ezekiel Ezra Smith, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, penned after a residence there of over a year breathes the wishes of old settlers and points out some of the material advantages awaiting new comers:—

"I am thoroughly aroused to the importance of awakening the Negro of the United States to realize and appreciate the blessings there are in store for him here in Africa. I want to see 5,000 or 10,000 of my brethren from the United States come over, bringing money, coupled with intelligence and experience, so that there may be a beginning to utilize the wonderful resources of this country, which are so abundant in almost every section of the Republic. I am quite sure that I have seen lying around here iron ore containing from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of iron. I have several times had pointed out to me beds of anthracite coal. I want to see men of push and ability come here and, in addition to cultivating this very fertile soil, develop and utilize these resources. These, to say nothing of the other and more valued or precious minerals, which are well known to lie embosomed here, are quite sufficient to induce the industrious and enterprising Negro of the States to come over."

EDUCATION.

The schools of this Society in Liberia are reported to be increasing in pupils and to be making satisfactory progress in their studies. The parents and others are also stated to manifest an appreciable interest for what is thus being done for the rising generation.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

The time seems to have come when the Government of the United States should evince an active interest and give substantial aid in the emigration of its colored population. Many thousands of them have appealed to Congress for pecuniary assistance, and other thousands are anxiously expecting that body to appropriate the necessary means to enable them to pass over and erect for themselves a nation in their ancestral land.

During the first week of the present Congress two distinct resolutions and a bill were introduced in the Senate and appropriately referred:—as thus reported by a leading newspaper:—

"Senator Morgan introduced a resolution instructing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the relations of the United States with the Congo State, and their political rights and powers in that country. The purpose of this resolution is to open the way for negotiations which will establish the right of colored emigrants from the United States to settle in the Congo State and will determine their status in that country.

"Senator Gibson introduced a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of ac-

quiring or setting apart a territory for the occupation of the colored citizens of the United States, and how far and in what manner the Government can and ought equitably to aid them.

"Senator Butler introduced a Bill to provide for the emigration of persons of color and to appropriate money to pay the expenses of their transportation when necessary.

"Only a voluntary emigration is contemplated, of course. The territory to be occupied by the emigrants is to be set apart exclusively for their possession and benefit. Those who desire to go but are unable to pay their way, will be furnished free transportation. The political and commercial rights and relations of the colonists, in whatever territory they shall occupy, are to be carefully determined and assured to them, by treaty and otherwise. And the Government of the United States is to give such equitable aid to the emigrants as may be necessary to their continued welfare and improvement in the colonies, including the establishment of a system of common school education for their children."

The Republic already founded by American benevolence in West Africa, with its vast area of fertile land and in possession of the religious, civil and social institutions of the United States, presents, for the time being at least, the most desirable field for the emigration of the Negroes of this country, and to that Republic they chiefly desire to go. They want a country and a nation of their own, where their race possibilities can be unfolded in the light of civilization and Christianity.

And it would be a far reaching economy to assist these people to enter a field suited to the widest employment and highest development of their energies. They would create new markets for American productions, and in pushing the enterprises of America to, the heard of the vast Continent of Africa, would reflect undying glories upon the land of their bondage.

LIBERIA.

The present promising condition of Liberia is evidenced :

First. By the increased agricultural industry of the settlers, their extending cultivation of coffee, cocoa and sugar, which is placing them in a condition not only of comfort but of independence.

Second. By the growing commerce of the Republic, which is laying under cultivation all available products, spontaneous and cultivated.

Third. By the earnestness with which the people are turning their attention to the interior and pushing their settlements and agricultural labors to the healthy and fertile highlands in that direction.

Fourth. By the development among the Aborigines, especially the Kroo tribe, in imitation and through the teaching of the settlers, of the knowledge and practice of civilized arts, mechanical and agricultural; also, their increasing intelligence and capital for the conduct of foreign trade. They have begun to ship their own products directly to Europe, and import thence merchandise suited to their localities.

Fifth. The erection by the settlers of schools and churches by their own means for the benefit of themselves and the Aborigines without any prompting or pecuniary aid from the United States. Chief among the educational agencies recently established by the Liberians is the Rick's Institute, founded by the liberality of a Negro immigrant from Virginia, and supported by the Baptists with no aid from America. It is conducted by three ministers, one educated at Liberia College, one at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the other brought up in Liberia without any special school training. A Mohammedan convert from the interior has been employed to teach Arabic and the vernacular languages.

The Liberians are more than ever awake to their privileges and duties on that Continent. Their influence upon the natives is everywhere increasing, and instead of the settlers relapsing into barbarism, as it is sometimes asserted, they are making effective inroads upon the physical, intellectual and moral wilderness. The recaptive Congoes who were captured in slave ships by United States men of war and landed in Liberia thirty years ago, have learned the arts of civilization, embraced Christianity and become capable citizens, filling important offices in the Republic. Some of these people have been recently introduced into the Congo Free State, under the auspices of the authorities there, as elements of civilization, owing to their knowledge of agriculture and the trades.

Letters from Liberia give the following specific information of the efforts of individual settlers. The first refers to Mr. Solomon Hill, of Arthington, who emigrated from South Carolina in 1871:—

"His influence upon the Aborigines has been most wholesome. Two of the native youth trained by him (Pessehs) are now their own masters, and have their coffee farms and live in neat frame houses, cultivating from thirty to fifty acres of land. One of them has recently married a highly esteemed colonist, widow of one of the late prominent settlers."

The other describes Mr. Clement Irons, who went from Charleston, S. C., in the "Azor" in 1878:—

"I visited the workshop under the superintendence of Mr. Clement Irons, at the Muhlenberg Mission. The boys in this mission

are trained in various handicrafts. They build carts and wheelbarrows, run steam engines, make farm implements, etc. Mr. Irons has constructed a steamboat for the St. Paul's river of native timber."

There are many other settlers who went to Liberia since the civil war, who are pushing with effect the enterprises of civilization. Liberia is not relapsing but advancing.

AFRICA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has again come within the limits of civilized life, having completed his extraordinary enterprize. His work in Africa is of higher value the more that is known of it. It appears that among the things he has settled are these: The Congo traced from the sea to its head: discovery of the water-shed of the Nile and the Congo: almost absolute proof that lake Victoria is the largest body of fresh water in the world: and that the highest peak of the "Mountains of the Moon" attain an altitude of 18,000 feet and to be entirely snow-capped for 1,200 feet. Mr. Stanley is the only white man who has crossed Africa from east to west and from west to east! He richly merits admiration and praise for his courage, his resolution and his achievements.

The Powers of Europe are parcelling out provinces in Africa for themselves and stationing representatives who will be ready to extend their supremacy. England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal have each their "sphere," with centres of importance from which each is striving to dominate the country and the natives around them. Jealousies have already been aroused and the old nations of Europe find their colonial possessions in Africa sources of perplexity and discord.

It will be discovered, after years of fruitless trial and the expenditure of countless treasure, that the plan of The American Colonization Society is the most effectual one by which to plant the standard of enlightenment, freedom and redemption in the extensive regions of the "Dark Continent."

Liberia is a comprehensive missionary station. In the daily occupations of her people; in the processes essential to their life; in their religious organizations, and in their education methods, they are doing an unconscious but effective missionary work. Hundreds of Aborigines are coming into daily contact with the settlements and are learning, without friction, the ways of Christian society and of a civilized life. Liberia is America's gift to Africa—a genuine offshoot from the American Republic.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1889.* CR.

Received Donations,	-	-	-	\$1,395 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	-	\$8,873 06
" Legacies,	-	-	-	11,331 98	" Education in Liberia,	-	618 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	-	-	-	387 60	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	-	2,654 27
" Subscriptions to Repository,	-	-	-	8 25	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	-	361 47
" Rent of Colonization Building,	-	-	-	1,883 94	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office		
" For Education in Liberia	-	-	-	453 52	expenses, printing, postages,		
" Interest on temporary investments,	-	-	-	1,683 86	expenses of meetings and of contest-		
					ed Will	-	2,719 05
Receipts,	-	-	-	\$17,144 15	" Temporary Investment	-	2,200 00
Balance January 1, 1889,	-	-	-	3,918 36			
Total,	-	-	-	\$21,062 51	Disbursements,	-	\$17,426 25
					Balance December 31, 1889,	-	3,636 26
					Total,	-	\$21,062 51

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL }
JOHN MILLER, } *Committee.*
A. L. ELWYN,

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1890.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1890.*

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Third Anniversary this evening in the Church of the Covenant, Connecticut Avenue and N and 18th Streets.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews for acceptance by the audience.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Professor Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., of Liberia, from the text, Acts 16, 9: "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us."

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. Blyden.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, JANUARY 21, 1890.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., Senior Vice President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary on the 19th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 15, 1889, were approved.

Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. John Miller were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1851. Hon. Frederick P., Stanton, Va.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1884. Prof. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.	1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.	1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.	1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.	1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., for the very able, eloquent and instructive discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Third Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Session of the Church of the Covenant for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Third Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1890.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William E. Schenck.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Fendall and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials: and they reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1890:

New Jersey Colonization Society. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk,* Samuel K. Wilson Esq.,* Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion,

Resolved, That Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL D., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be and are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 15 and 16, 1889, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit: Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1889.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education.—Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts.—Reginald Fendall, Esq. Rev. John Miller, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn,

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Committee on Emigration.—Dr. William W. Godding, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. John Miller.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Miller and Elwyn were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named *Directors* presenting an excuse for absence, viz: William E. Guy, Esq, Dec. 10: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 12: Edward Coles, Esq., Dec. 16: Rev. G.W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 7: and Rev. E.W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 19: and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, Jan. 20.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn it be to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; and that at 11 o'clock, the members proceed to make their customary call upon the President of the United States to pay their respects.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1890,*

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Professor Blyden.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report: and it was approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports: and they were approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report; that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following resolutions as their Report: whereupon they were adopted:

Resolved, That additional efforts be made to organize Auxiliary Societies in the States where they do not now exist.

Resolved, That the policy of the Society hitherto pursued, whenever practical, of employing agents to advocate its claims and collect funds, be continued.

Dr. Godding, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a Report; and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The Board took a recess to enable the Directors to call upon the President of the United States; and then resumed its session.

Mr. Burton, from the Special Committee on Nominations, recommended the election of the following:

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer, and the Board then, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN ACT of the Legislature of Maryland, passed March 22, 1837, entitled
"An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "*An act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society,*" passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore -

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxcy, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley, and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter, or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements, or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold, or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use, and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, money, goods, or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of color residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter, or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate: *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal, and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits, and demands, owned, held, or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits, and demands as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held, or claimed by the said Society, shall vest, and are hereby declared to vest, in the said body corporate and its successors as fully and effectually as they have or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands, and claims due now, or which would hereafter be due, by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society, all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended, or changed at the discretion, of the General Assembly.

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